

THE North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I, No. 11.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1867.

PRICE, TAELS 12 7/8 ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—During the absence of Mr. HARCOURT WILLIAM HARDY in England, Mr. WILLIAM AMHOTT TURNBULL is authorized to sign our Firm.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
2871 Shanghai, 25th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. RICHARD BATTY PARK was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1867.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
141y 2797 Shanghai, 15th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO JUNE, and Mr. HENRY J. GREW, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, JUNR., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YU-E's authority to sign our Firm, per procuracy, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuracy.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
Kiuking, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Ten Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

"HAMBURG-BREMEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

- 1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
- 2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai,
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1868.

INSURANCES.

North-China Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,
Hong Name, 遠來 Yuen-Lai.
30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)
Chairman.
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, E.-q. (Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN, —Secretary.
Shanghai, 25th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., Chairman.
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PANCY M. DOWE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai,
Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
81y-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiuking, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES of INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for his Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. Policies payable in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuh-shi, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Shanghai Agency.

I have this day taken charge of the above Agency.

H. WALLICH,
Manager.

22ju 2829 Shanghai, April 22nd, 1867.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.
tf 650

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.
Tablets 6d. each.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER
KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK
LEAD, CABINET
GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS
CLOTH, &c.
Scotch, French, London, Russian and other
Glaes.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road,
LONDON, S.
23au 1867 2315

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 1868 2044

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Emory, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper,
Emory and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
Silver-smiths, Soap

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.

SCOTCH, FIRENCE, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

201y-67 689 May 19th, 1866.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON,
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, London, E.C.
21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. JOHN FONG TWOMBLEY, from Shanghai, our business will be left in charge of Mr. HOWARD TWOMBLEY, a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. SILAS D. WEBB, who is authorized to sign our Firm Name.

H. FONG & Co

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Mr. JAMES HENRY CRUTECHETT is a Partner in our Store Department, and in charge of the same.

H. FONG & Co.

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Mr. HARRY ALANZO HOLCOMB is a Partner in our Auction and Commission Department, and in charge of the same.

H. FONG & Co.

tf. 4019 Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

DEATHS.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 17th instant, JOHN WOOLLEY, aged 30 years, Major in the Imperial Service, for some time in charge of the Ordnance Department at Nanking.

At Shanghai, on the 19th instant, EDWARD BURDET, aged 35 years.
At the General Hospital, on the 19th instant DAVID PATON, aged 31 years.

LATEST DATES.

England, (td.), May 20 | Hangzhou, June 16
Hongkong, June 15 | Nagasaki, June 19
Tientsin, June 16 | Yokohama, June 16

Latest dates in England, from China, —
Hongkong, June 16 | Received via Shanghai
Shanghai, June 16 | Received via Japan

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Dar.	Ther.
June 15 L.W.	5.12	19.01	N. N. W.	1	e	20.55	74
" 15 H.W.	11.28	20.06	N. N. E.	1	b	20.50	76
" 16 L.W.	5.54	19.09	S. by E.	1	m	20.81	83
" 16 H.W.	11.47	20.09	S. by E.	1	m	20.85	84
" 17 L.W.	6.30	12.07	S. S. W.	1	e	20.80	85
" 17 H.W.	12.46	20.04	W by S.	1	b	20.81	85
" 18 L.W.	6.36	12.09	S. W by S.	1	b	20.81	87
" 18 H.W.	12.52	20.01	S. by S.	1	b	20.79	89
" 19 L.W.	10.11	12.04	S. S. W.	1	b	20.78	90
" 19 H.W.	12.16	20.00	S. by S.	1	b	20.74	91
" 20 L.W.	10.21	12.10	N. by E.	1	e	20.82	91
" 20 H.W.	12.25	20.11	N. E. by S.	1	e	20.78	79
" 21 L.W.	11.43	12.03	N. E. by S.	1	e	20.72	84
" 21 H.W.	12.31	20.04	N. E. by E.	1	e	20.70	78

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Indica; b. blue sky; c. clouds; e. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (fog); o. overcast; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

The publication of the North-China Herald commenced at 4 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

THE English Mail of 26th April arrived on the 9th inst., with telegrams to the 13th May, and the mail of 10th May arrived this Morning per "Sunda" with telegrams to 30th idem.—The outgoing mail leaves to-morrow per "Hudson."

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight viz *Lauderdale*, *Tea*, *Nicholson*, and *Star of China* from London; *Malador* and *Amazon* from Sydney.—The departures are as follows.—*J. L. Worcester*, City of Aberdeen, to Liverpool; *Cassamer*, Ajax, and *Whitell*, all for London with New Season Teas.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK's reply to the Memorial presented him at Kiating, is not encouraging. His Excellency's replies to similar applications never are. He appears to consider British residents in China in the light of a restless, encroaching crowd, who are always "boring" forward, and whom it is his special duty to restrain. Like an unhappy usher entrusted with the care of a mob of unruly boys, his energies are perpetually strained to keep them within the bounds assigned. English merchants are eternally seeking some new concession; and Sir Rutherford feels it incumbent on him to cast cold water on their aspirations, by setting forth all the obstacles that exist to a fulfilment of their wishes. To a cer-

tain extent he is no doubt right, in setting before the public the difficulties that lie in the path of foreign diplomacy in China. In his official character, it is necessary that he should formally announce a state of affairs which, however, every one perfectly comprehends already. We all know full well that the Chinese will object to the introduction of steamers on the Poyang lake, just as they objected to the opening up of the Yangtze; to the admission, in fact, of foreigners into the country at all. But our constant efforts, for a number of years, have been directed to overcome this opposition. Grain by grain, concessions have been obtained; bit by bit the barriers that we first encountered have been lowered; and we desire to persist in the same career. We fully understand that the Chinese object to our advancement, and appreciate the difficulty which foreign Ministers encounter in their capacity as pioneers. But we entertain an idea, whether well founded or otherwise—that encouragement is necessary to impel them to overcome these difficulties, that without some gentle pressure they would not spontaneously push forward. For these reasons, holding the theory that men in high places are "representatives" of those below, we seize frequent opportunity of expressing our wishes and encouraging the pioneers who have been selected to lead our advance. Much, again, as a man who finds himself propelled in front of a crowd at dangerous speed, along a difficult path, endeavours to keep back his pursuers, Sir Rutherford tries to calm his excited countrymen.

We are not quite sure, however, that the system of perpetual discouragement which he has adopted, does not tend rather to excite than allay the restlessness which he essays to calm. An assurance that the views put forth will find in him a ready exponent; that, what difficulties never may exist, no effort will be lacking to overcome them, would be more efficacious. The memorialists would, we imagine, be far more satisfied to learn that His Excellency was steadily urging forward the Chinese Court in the path of enterprise, than that their wishes had been submitted to the Secretary of State. Sir Rutherford Alcock can do far more than Lord Stanley to forward them, assuming always that we are not disposed to recur to force to gain our ends.

What is wanted is that the Chinese should be encouraged, persuaded, confirmed; that when the interests of boat-men are urged, the experience of Western countries under similar circumstances should be explained; that it should be shown how exaggerated is the fear of commotion, from the sudden population of work, among a large body of the people. Railways are not made in a day; nor are a thousand miles opened at a stroke. Gradually, mile by mile, and from city to city railways creep on, and the population whose employment they undermine become absorbed in other occupations to which the very introduction of railways gives rise. Similarly, Lake Steamers would probably at first, not carry an ounce of cargo, they would simply act as tugs. Eventually no doubt the "fat" in use on the Ganges and Indus would be introduced till, at length, the present cargo boat would be partially driven out of the market. But we do not foresee the perpetration of rebellion, to which Sir Rutherford points, as at all a likely result of the concession sought, any more than we remember an insurrection among hotel keepers and stable boys as railways gradually superseded stage coaches, or among Thames watermen as steamers distanced the time honoured wherry.

Summary of News.

FURTHER correspondence regarding the new rules proposed by the Silk Guild has passed between the Chamber of Commerce, the Foreign officials, and the Taotai, copies of which we re-publish; together with fur-

ther voluminous correspondence regarding the employment of foreign vessels in the bean trade. The Taotai's late proclamation on this subject has, we are glad to learn, encouraged the charter of a number of vessels, and demand still continues. It remains to be seen whether the permission accorded is, this time, bona fide; or whether, on their return to Shanghai, permission to land the cargoes will be again refused.

The U. S. corvette *Hartford* has returned to port from a cruise to Formosa, whither she went with the intention of punishing the natives for their ill-treatment of the shipwrecked crew of the barque *Rover*. She called at Takao in company with the *W'yming* on the 12th instant, and having taken H. B. M. Consul and two of the residents on board as guests, proceeded to the south end of the island. On arriving there, 100 men were landed under the command of Lieut. Mackenzie, but the jungle was so thick that it was almost impassable. With great difficulty the party advanced about three miles inland, and burned several villages, but finding that it was impossible to go inland on account of the jungle, they retired and re-embarked. The natives fired on them with muskets, &c., and unfortunately a ball struck Lieut Mackenzie which proved fatal.

The body of the second officer of the ship *Lennox Castle*, who has been missing for a fortnight, was found on the 17th inst. in the river. It is supposed that he was drowned on the 2nd instant,—as he left the ship about 6 p.m. on that day and nothing has been heard of him since. A Court of enquiry has been held to endeavour to ascertain the circumstances under which he met his death; but has failed.

A disturbance took place on Saturday night at the Canton Theatre in the Maloo, in consequence of three foreigners entering the theatre and occupying some private seats. They were asked to remove by some Chinese attendants, but not understanding them they sat still. The audience then commenced leaving the theatre, throwing cups &c., but there do not appear to have been any severe injuries received by any one.

An account is given in another place of the formal opening of the new Rajahmundry Court on the 19th instant. The building quite comes up to, if it does not exceed expectation, and comprises every comfort and convenience for players. It has been erected at a total cost, including the purchase of land, of about Rs. 12,000.

A meeting for the discussion of missionary topics is to be held at the Rooms of the Asiatic Society on the 21st instant, which it is hoped will be the first of a series. A paper will be first read by the Rev. Mr. Muirhead, and free discussion will be subsequently invited.

Twenty-three more of land near Messrs. Gibb Livingston's wharf, having 300 feet water frontage, have been sold at auction for Rs. 17 per acre.

It has been resolved to erect the following lights at or near the entrance to the mouth of the Yangtze.

1.—A *Revolving Light* of the first order on the North Saddle Island, at an elevation of 250 feet above the sea.

2.—A *Fixed White Light* on Guttsai Island, showing all round the horizon at an elevation of 210 feet, visible 15 miles over the Northern half, and 20 miles over the Southern half of the horizon.

3.—A *Revolving Red Light* at an altitude of 35 feet, visible all round the horizon at a distance of 12 miles on the present Light Vessel moored at the Tung-sha Bank.

4.—A *Fixed Light* with short eclipses, visible 12 miles for the Kintoon Beacon, observed on the land side.

Sir Rutherford Alcock's reply to the memorial presented to him by KIUHLING residents, which we published on the 6th instant, will be found below. It does not encourage expectation that the Navigation of the Poyang Lake by small steamers will be permitted.

A TIENTSIN correspondent writes—On the 4th instant, about 2 p.m., we observed the sky looking very black in the northwest. To new residents it looked like rain, but the old residents at once saw

that that a terrific dust storm was rushing over the earth from the northwest towards Tientsin. About 2.30 p.m., the dust storm reached the British settlement, when it became as dark as at midnight, the wind blowing fearfully. This lasted for nearly an hour. If the storm had overtaken people in a large plain they would certainly have been suffocated to death. After the dust storm passed, we had a little rain, and a cool evening. We judge from this storm that the northwest portions of China and Mongolia are suffering dreadfully from drought. The Emperor and his Ministers besides the Mandarins in the country are every other day visiting the temples to pray for rain. The winter and spring seed crops have all perished from the dry weather. The food of the people is daily becoming dearer and I understand many are now only eating once a day, fearing a famine is coming, and if they must if possible save some money to buy food. Of course the canals continue dry, and laden junks cannot move along them. The Shanse merchants continue to decline to buy manufactures as they cannot move them from here; and if the north of China and Mongolia suffer much longer from drought the inhabitants will not have the means to buy clothing but will require all their money to buy food. We hear that Shanse and Shense are beginning to be troubled with robbers; and that it is at present impossible for goods to move along the land routes with safety in these regions. The governor of Shanse gave permission last winter for the cultivation of the poppy this year in that province under certain conditions; and if the crops are fairly gathered in this year we shall see again Chinese native drug competing against Malwa. We do not therefore expect that the consumption of Malwa opium will this year reach the amount of last year by a great deal. We do not remember ever to have seen the foreign import trade so depressed as at present and if holders desire to realize they must do so at a great sacrifice on the prices hitherto ruling. The port is losing its shipping rapidly, and even the steamers appear here now at considerable intervals. They bring very few imports and leave with scarcely any produce.

We learn from Foochow that large purchases of tea continue to be made at prices considerably in excess of the opening rates. 31,300 chests were bought on the opening day, at prices 7d. lower than the opening rates last year, and 11d. lower than those of 1865-6. But delay in arrivals, in consequence of the flooded state of the river, caused a rise by the 30th, of Ts. 2 all round, as purchasers were anxious to be among the first shippers. Up to that date, about 70,000 chests had been settled. Arrivals recommenced on a large scale the 2nd instant, and a return to opening rates would probably have taken place, but for the arrival of the French mail with news of peaceful prospects, which encouraged further operations, and led to a further rise. A large business still continued to be done on the 15th instant; settlements averaging 5,000 chests daily. Prices all round average from Ts. 3 to 4 higher than on the day the market opened, and as high as Ts. 40 has been paid for one chop of very superior Kai-soon.

The Departures since the date of last advices are *Zila*, (June 8) 713,587 lbs.; *Flying Spur*, (June 9) 934,789 lbs.; *Black Prince*, (June 11) 1,015,000 lbs.; *Taiting*, (June 12) 1,028,190 lbs.; *Ariel*, (June 14) 1,184,400 lbs.; and *Yangtze*, 969,100 lbs. The *Chinaman* had also cleared, and seven other ships were on the berth.

About 700 piculs of the new season's tea have arrived at Yokohama, 500 of which have been bought at prices varying from 27 to 30, for the American market. It comprises principally medium to good mulligan. Arrivals of superior tea from the more distant provinces are expected. Little has been doing in silk, the stock of which is nearly exhausted. Grey Shirtings show a trifling improvement.

Editorial Selections.

THE BEAN TRADE.

The negotiations that have taken place during the last two years, regarding the employment of foreign ships in the bean trade, disclose an amount of duplicity on the part of the Chinese authorities, as disgraceful as it was unwise. Had they attempted to resist, openly and by argument, the privilege claimed, or even flatly refused to sanction it, we should at least have respected the desire to protect the junk trade, which actuated them. But they have done nothing of the kind. They have written with one hand a proclamation declaring foreign ships of every nationality at full liberty to engage in the trade, and, with the other, forbidden native merchants to buy bean cake so imported. In deference to pressure by the foreign Consuls, the Taotai has openly announced the withdrawal of the restrictions imposed on the trade, while he secretly forbade the landing of cargoes brought in foreign bottoms.

So long ago as March 1862, official intimation was given that the prohibition laid on the export of pulse and bean cake from the ports of Chefoo and Nowchwang, under the British flag, had been rescinded; and a remunerative trade to foreign shipping was at once opened up. The speed and safety of transit ensured, led to the general employment of foreign vessels in the conveyance of peas, beans and beancake from the two Northern ports to Shanghai, Swatow and Amoy; and numbers of small craft were thus attracted to the coast. But two years later, when the danger which had induced the concession had passed away, and foreign assistance was no longer needed to prevent the Taeping occupation of Shanghai, the privilege accorded was secretly withdrawn. No open warning was given of the change, but, in June 1865, vessels arriving here with beancake from the North found themselves prohibited from discharging their cargoes; and shortly afterwards, on the 3rd August, a formal notice was issued that all shippers in foreign bottoms would subject themselves to this penalty. Eventually, at the request of several native consignees, permission was granted for discharge of vessels that had been chartered previous to the date of the prohibition; but an intimation was renewed, that none chartered subsequently would be allowed to land their cargo. Shanghai was the only port at which this prohibition was enforced, so it would appear that the local Government and not that of Peking is in fault. Vessels have continued to run from Chefoo and Nowchwang to the Southern ports, without let or hindrance.

The thanks of firms interested in the shipping trade are due to Messrs. Tilby & Co., for the persistence with they brought these facts to the notice of H. M. Consul, and urged the address of energetic remonstrance both to the Local Authority and to Peking, while others abandoned the cause in despair. On the 15th June 1866, the public notification by the Taotai, for which they pressed,—that natives as well as foreigners were at liberty to employ foreign vessels in the trade—was at long length obtained. The Taotai denied all interference on the part of himself or his subordinates, and officially proclaimed that "the conveyance had been authorised of pulse and beancake in foreign vessels from Nowchwang and Tungehow." Better acquainted, however, than foreigners with the wiles of their own rulers, native merchants still declined to believe in His Excellency's intent; and when, at length, two from among them were induced to charter a couple of vessels for the trade, they were not, on the return of ship and cargo to Shanghai, by a refusal to permit its discharge. "It was not allowed to import cargoes from the north in foreign bottoms; those cargoes could not be sold here, but must be sent away"—was the reply received at the Taotai's office to an application on the subject. And

here the matter rested; for more than eighteen months the northern trade has been closed to foreign shipping, no vessel except the two in question, having been chartered since August, 1865. The occasion of Sir Rutherford Alcock's visit has been taken, by the Chamber of Commerce, to address a letter to him on the subject; but their action had been anticipated by His Excellency, who had addressed the Governor General of Nanking on the subject, a few days previously. Tsen-kwo-fan's reply reiterates the false assertion of the Taotai, that no prohibition against the employment of foreign vessels in the bean trade exists. He refers to the proclamation issued last year by the Taotai, as a proof that no official interference has been exerted, and says H. M.'s Consul acknowledged that the behaviour of Chinese officials in the matter called for general gratitude. And now another proclamation has been issued which, we are glad to learn, had the effect of encouraging Chinese merchants to charter a whole fleet of vessels from hence to the northern ports and back. As, judging from previous experience, they have doubtless not done this without ascertaining the Taotai's real intention on the subject, we may hope that the permission now accorded is genuine.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

A more practical scheme than that suggested by Chefoo, for relieving the depressed import trade, would be the introduction into China of the bonded system. In the early days of our intercourse with the Chinese, the principle of allowing goods to lie twelve months on shore without having contributed their quota of taxation, would no doubt have seemed to them preposterous. It would have been difficult, probably, even to make them understand the possibility of such a plan being worked without loss. But now that they have had so long experience of the working of the foreign Customs, it must surely be possible to persuade them that the delay in the collection of revenue on goods in bond, involves no risk of evasion. It is true that, while the constant endeavour of western governments is directed to facilitate commerce, the whole energy of Chinese mandarins seems concentrated on obstruction. But the higher officials are not altogether impervious to argument. The very talent for casuistry which enables them to combat foreign wishes so successfully, leads them occasionally to admit the force of adverse logic. It must be possible, then, to convince them of the injustice of compelling merchants to pay heavy duties, months before the goods so taxed are sold; much, in fact, "as though they were to collect tonnage dues directly a ship bound for Shanghai left England, a horse tax directly the first pile was driven," or a squeeze on silk directly the worm was hatched. A rough calculation of the value of the goods ascertained by the Chamber of Commerce to have been stored in foreign godowns on the 31st January last, shows that about Tls. 250,000 must have been locked up at that period in duties on soft goods alone. If metals, timber, Straits produce, &c. be included in the estimate, an idea may be formed the large capital of which foreign merchants are thus unfairly deprived.

As an investment, there can be no doubt that bonded warehouses would amply repay either government or private enterprise. The storage on opium alone would yield a handsome revenue, calculated at the rate of three dollars per chest per annum, which is, we believe, the rate charged by the hulks. It is impossible to say how long any number of the 38,000 chests imported last year remained on board the receiving vessels; but, if we may allow them an average of one month each, a revenue of \$114,000 would be forthcoming from this source alone—unless, as would most probably be the case, a considerable reduction in charges were found possible.

A still more iniquitous phase of the present system is the retention of dues on goods which, after having kept them for twelve months, the importer still finds unsaleable and is obliged to re-export—on goods which, in fact, for all commercial purposes, have never been imported. It is hard enough to give the Chinese government the use of money for so long a time, without losing it altogether at expiration of that period. Whatever view therefore may be taken of the bonded system, the foreign ministers will hardly renew their assent to so absurd and unjust a principle, as a limitation to the period for drawback on goods re-exported out of China.

CHINESE TURKISTAN.

The recent revolt of the Mohammedans subject to Chinese sway has been very widely extended; but unfortunately for its success it has not been systematically conducted. There has not been combined action under a single organisation. In the year 1758, the eastern part of Turkistan passed under the domination of the magnificent emperor Kien-lung. That country, 2,500 miles distant from Peking, lies to the west of the well-known pass called Kia-yukwan, at the end of the Great Wall. The people of the country speak Turkish, are collected into several large cities, and number a million and a half. About twelve months ago, it will be remembered, accounts were received of a successful revolt throughout a large district; and the usual inferences were drawn of the decadence of Chinese power. A proof however is now afforded that the Chinese are bent on re-asserting their authority if possible in the revolted districts, by the fact that Hami or Khami has just been re-taken by their troops.* This is the most easterly of the Turkish cities, and its recovery is a proof that the Chinese have at length commenced vigorous operations. The country is rich in fruits and in minerals. The Hami melons are celebrated in Peking. Precious stones are abundant. Chinese jade thumb-rings, jade tubes for holding peacock's feathers, sash buckles, carved jars, ink stones, seals, tobacco pipes, and many other articles are made of Turkistan white jade stone. Every second or third year they send a caravan with jade to Peking, with presents to the Emperor. The jade is worked in China at Peking, Soochow, and other cities.

The power of the Turkish hakims and boys is concentrated in Yarkand, Gashgar, Aksu, and other cities. That they were never compelled to shave the head, and wear the Manchu and Mongol queue, is an indication that the conquest by the Chinese was never very thorough. The maintenance of authority there has always been a heavy expence to the Peking Government, the revenues of the country being in the hands of the Mohammedan rulers. These chiefs, Turks by race, receive investiture and titles from the Chinese Emperor. They are called Wang, Kung, and so forth. Some bear the higher title of Khan. The daughter of the Khan of Gashgar was brought to Peking and became one of the most honoured wives of the Emperor Kien-lung. That the Chinese should wish to retain this troublesome dependency, is because they reluctantly resign anything they have gained, and have a special dislike to loss of dignity. To part with it would be to them a pecuniary advantage, but a loss in honour and prestige. By religion, manners, and race, the states of Bokhara, Khiva and the now defunct Khokand are closely linked with these revolted provinces. These states have occasionally caused trouble in the Chinese dependency.

In 1857, Khokand interfered and obliged the Chinese rulers to engage in four months' military operations, but on this occasion the disturbance

was quelled. In 1860, we find the ruler of Khokand sending a present of 111 horses to the Emperor Hien-feng. The conquest of Khokand by Russia has operated unfavourably for the prospects of the Manchu domination. Many of the Khokand people, accustomed to fighting and pillage, have come over the border, and either caused the late revolt or contributed to increase the anarchy existing in the country. We wait with interest to learn further particulars of the course of events in this part of Asia. It does not appear that the Turkish speaking Mohammedans who have revolted in Chinese Turkistan, have had any connection with the Mohammedan rebels in Kausu and Yunnan. Though they are probably one in race, the difference in language is a bar to united action.

PASSES V. ROWDYISM.

We are glad to see that H. M. Consul intends at length to enforce the prohibition against foreigners travelling in the interior without passports. The offence in itself may be a very venial one; but it is so often accompanied by grave crime that it is most necessary to enforce any penalty which the law provides. Passports are the only check which the Foreign authorities are able to place on the piratical excursions of their countrymen on the inland creeks, or on the drunken eccentricities of men like Black, who disgrace the foreign name and intensify tenfold the prevailing desire to exclude us from the interior.

This individual, a report of whose trial will be found elsewhere, had been discharged from the Feng-wan-shan force for drunkenness, and had come down to Shanghai. His own story is that, having been here for some time, his servant, who was a mandarin (!) offered to take him for a trip up country; and that he, being in liquor, agreed to the proposal. Of this tale we can readily believe so much as relates to the "liquor." Drunkenness led to his discharge, and has no doubt been his consolation since that event; but the romantic episode of the mandarin servant and his disinterested protection, will be better appreciated by the auditors Mr. Black will some day enliven at a village inn, after the inevitable fate of deportation has overtaken him. It is more probable that, excited by tales of adventure and "spree" recounted by kindred spirits, he was bent on exploring, personally, the neighborhoods described, and verifying the affirmation of the narrators that they had solved the problem how to live on nothing, and keep money in their pocket. Be this as it may; whether impelled by his own curiosity, or led by his faithful servant, Black reached Woo-lung-chiao without interference; but was here arrested by the native officials and sent back in charge of one Yang-ko-chang to Shanghai. This individual's description of his journey, is lively in the extreme. Black went ashore at Quinsan and got drunk; went on shore at Su-ko-pu and got drunk, could with difficulty be induced to come away, and shortly after attacked his custodian with a chopper; went ashore at Lin-cha and got drunk; and this time steadfastly refused to move from the house of some foreigner with whom he found refuge. Nothing was left but for Yang-ko-chang to come on to Shanghai, and obtain the services of a European constable, by whom Black was eventually captured and brought down. The penalty of one month's imprisonment which he pays for the exciting trip, cannot be considered heavy. At its expiration he will no doubt revisit the scenes of which he must retain so pleasing a recollection, and thereby render himself liable to eventual banishment.

It is men of this class, whose normal condition is to be more or less "in liquor"; and others worse than he, whose iniquities occasionally come to light in trials for piracy and murder, that furnish the Chinese with arguments, based on apprehension of rowdy enterprise, to oppose more free inter-

* Announced in the Peking Gazette.

course with the country. If drunken rowdies can roam through the creeks near a port on the coast, where means of restraint are strongest, they infer that the danger would be greater the further they are admitted into the country. We do not believe it would be so, for reasons frequently set forth. The same causes which lead to an accumulation of rowdies at Shanghai do not exist at the riverine and other minor ports. But enough ground exists for the expressed dread, to enable the Chinese to employ it as an argument with much plausibility. It is in the interest, therefore, of all, that this ground of complaint should be as much as possible cut away, that the most stringent measures should be exercised to prevent the incursions of men who degrade the foreign name and do, in a certain measure, justify the appellation of "devils" and "barbarians" by which foreigners, generally, are qualified.

PRIESTLY EXACTIONS.

ALL of us are more or less plundered by the natives with whom we come in contact. The house boy who waits behind our chair, the compradore who sits in our office, the shroff who collects or tries to collect our outstanding accounts, all make us a prey. This is a recognized fact, and it has frequently suggested the question "what is done with the booty." The Chinaman notoriously lives on very little. His luxuries (unless he takes to smoking opium) are few and scanty, his style of living squalid and penurious, his house rent by no means extravagant, his dress costly in the first instance but carefully saved and therefore economical, his table cheaply and in our opinion nastily furnished. Where then does the money, so persistently acquired, go? We reply when this question is addressed to us, by saying that the constant poverty of the Chinaman is to be explained by the fact of his being in turn squeezed by others; that extortion is the universal rule. A. squeezes B, B squeezes C, and so on throughout the entire alphabet. This is very true, but when we use the word "squeeze" we hardly connect a definite idea with it, in relation to the natives. We understand the exactions of the Government Official who requires to be "gratified" (as Gil Blas would have said) in order to grant protection or to expedite justice, but we do not see, to use a vulgar phrase, what "pull" Ahok can have upon Achong. We are at a loss to know the nature of the fulcrum on which the lever is placed, by which tools, mace, and caudarens are lifted out of the pockets and strong boxes of every Chinaman by his neighbour.

It is our intention in the present article to draw the attention of our readers to a fact which has hitherto escaped the attention of observers. The Chinese are slaves to their priests. Though destitute of religion they are subject in their superstitions; and these, an ignorant and greedy caste use with untiring voracity. The process is very simple. A Chinaman loses a father or a son. He is at once visited by one of these ecclesiastical cormorants in a yellow robe, who offers up prayers for the departed, receives his gratuity and goes away. In a fortnight, however, he returns. News from the world of darkness has been received and is very unsatisfactory. The defunct is suspended over a deep pit, at the bottom of which are sharp swords; and unless more prayers are offered up, more paper burnt, and more fees paid, he will be dropped into this place of terror. The sympathies of the son or father are aroused. He must again scrape his dollars together and make a last effort to rescue his kinsman. The priest kneels, bows, mutters prayers, tinkles a bell, and after a few days announces that the operation has been successful; if, that is to say, the survivor is not good for another squeeze, in which case the victim is reported as still in hideous

suspense, over the yawning gulf and the bristling *chavaux-de-frise*.

The existence of this powerful engine for picking men's pockets by exciting their fears for the future of their dearest relatives, is a fact not fully realised by writers and talkers on Chinese matters. Yet we have only to take a walk up the Maloo, to see half a dozen priests gliding about amongst their parishioners, laden with the freshest intelligence from the infernal regions—news almost as unpleasant and certainly as unreliable as telegrams via Kiachta. Every now and then we see one of these shaven-crowned harpies kneeling before a house, reciting his monotonous chant, and striking his bell at stated intervals. None of these services are gratuitous. And it appears to us that the constant poverty of the Chinese is partially accounted for by this liability to sudden calls upon their funds for release money for their departed kinsfolk. Men and women who are not only squeezed by the powers of Earth but by the powers of Hell, may reasonably be expected to be in a state of constant pauperism.

It must never be forgotten either that the system we so heartily deprecate is a rotten superstructure raised upon a good foundation; viz., the reverence of the Chinaman for his ancestors. He is told that those beings whom he is taught to regard with unexampled respect are in danger and suffering; and he is called upon by the most solemn of all appeals to strive to extricate them from their ghastly predicament. In order to do this, the woman sells her jewels, the man pawns his clothes, his books, his all. Under the influence of a sovereign superstition, he forgets, as many more enlightened men than he have forgotten in Europe, the dictates of truth and honesty; and begs, borrows, peculates, and flices to effect a righteous object. The foreigner is the victim of a system of the existence of which he little dreams, and to the maintenance of which he would certainly object to contribute, even indirectly.

THE BATH.

THE highest religious authority has unhesitatingly placed cleanliness next to Godliness; but in practice, strange to say, the most intense devotion and the severest outward manifestations of piety in all religions, have exhibited themselves in connection with the avowed and most marked neglect of personal cleanliness. The intimate relation however subsisting between cleanliness of body and purity of mind, has been recognized to the fullest extent in all the religious systems promulgated to the world, since the time of the great Hebrew lawgiver, the best type of them all. But strange it is that, with all this formal religious legislation on the subject, the natural tendencies of the human race, much more than the physical inconvenience or impossibility of ablutions, seem to have, up to a very recent date, shewn that attention to personal cleanliness has not by any means kept pace either with the supposed necessity of the practice or with the desires of its inculcators. In fact, the practice of bathing must be regarded more as a development of personal luxury than as the evidence of a high civilization, in viewing the progress of society. In ancient Rome, under the empire, the bath attained the most general use by all ranks of the people, as well as in every locality reached or influenced by her legions. Subsequently we know how changed all this became—and in the middle ages, when chivalry in all its gorgeousness reigned supreme, there is no doubt that the gayest and proudest knights and ladies were not more attentive to their cleanliness than the great unwashed of our modern cities. That such a state of matters continued to be the rule amongst all classes of European society down to a comparatively recent date, there is abundant evidence to

prove, in the total absence of all provision or convenience for aught but the most scanty ablutions, in either private residences or public establishments. In England, fifty years ago or even less, the bath, except as a therapeutic agent, was almost unknown. The deficiencies of all private houses and hotels of more recent date than that above referred to, in respect to bathing accommodation, amply attest the truth of this position. A case is even on record where an elderly female referred a life-time of ill-health to an unwonted and solitary indulgence to a limited extent in this luxury. In fact, the "tubbing" Englishman is a creation of the last quarter of a century—and provincial or continental hotel keepers have hardly yet got reconciled to, or provided for his exceptional and exorbitant demands on their water supply. The terrors of "tub night" to the youthful Anglo-Saxon may still be recalled to our own memories; and the "high water mark" exhibited round the necks of many young gentlemen on the forms of a public school, may yet be remembered. We believe that the habit of bathing has been introduced at home mainly by the example of those who have returned from a residence in warm climates, where the frequent use of the bath tub is rendered absolutely necessary. That frequent bathing is essential to comfortable, not to mention healthy enjoyment of life in high temperatures is long in reaching those whose duty it is to make suitable provisions therefor,—seems abundantly evident from the very scanty bathing accommodation provided by our great ocean steam lines. Which of us has not sweated expectant, towel on arm, in the waist of a P. & O. steamer, waiting like patience on a monument till our turn had arrived—and then, alas, how little like the luxurious baths of Ancient Rome or Modern Turkey was our hurried experience. In the Messageries Imperiales steamers, there is certainly more ample accommodation of this nature provided, and it is perhaps rendered to a greater extent available to those inclined, from the less popular indulgence in this practice by our Continental friends. In the "Donnai" for instance and her sister ships, there are four excellent and conveniently situated bath rooms for gentlemen. With all this, one would have thought that the magnificent line of steamers across the Pacific established by our American Cousins would have supplied every deficiency, but to our great surprise it is not so. The characteristic cleanliness everywhere so apparent, on the decks, saloons and cabins of their splendid vessels, is evidently not contemplated to extend to the persons of their passengers. In the "Colorado," the bathing accommodation is most limited, considering the number of passengers she is prepared to carry; the number of baths supposed to be sufficient for the wants of 300 passengers is two, and they are placed in the category of unnecessary indulgences, under tariff—the would-be clean one having to pay half a dollar for his tub; and, as some wag states, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, to give three days notice of the same. But joking apart, we cannot help expressing our regret that better attention should not have been paid to the wants of those likely so largely to patronize this line, and surprise that those usually so alive to all that constitutes the success of an undertaking, should have failed in providing what becomes, for every resident in the East, not only a daily enjoyment, but a daily want. We have no doubt that more urgent and frequent personal complaint will ere this, have directed attention to the matter; and that when our turn shall come, we shall be able to reflect pleasantly on the dirty habits and unwashed persons of our ancestors, while luxuriating diurnally without let or hindrance in our bath on board the P. M. C. steamer westward bound.

THE NEW RACQUET COURT.

BETWEEN eighteen and nineteen years ago, a few gentlemen conceived the idea of erecting a Fives' Court at Shanghai, and bought for the purpose, at a cost of \$160, a plot of land at the foot of the Maloo. Seven years later, a second adjoining slice was added, at a cost of \$105, which is now covered by what we must call the old Racquet Court, and some Chinese houses. For eleven years this building served its purpose, and furnished recreation to successive generations of Shanghai residents, but at length, in the natural course of events, became shaky and dilapidated; and the energy of members seemed to die out correspondingly. Two years ago, when Mr. Fisher, the present Honorary Secretary, undertook the management, there were no rules, no funds, and it was difficult to get four men together for an afternoon's play. Careful management however restored the finances, re-awakened interest in the game, and the full complement of twenty members had been enrolled, when it became apparent that the existing Court was so seriously out of repair as to require rebuilding. Visions of a handsome building, comprising two instead of one Court, and various means and appliances for comfort, then arose, found favour, and were acted on. To raise funds for this object the system of shares was resorted to, and the necessary amount having been readily obtained, the foundation of the new Racquet Court was laid in September last year. Very nearly within the time specified in the contract, the building was completed, and was yesterday, for the first time, thrown open to the public.

The whole of the central block of the main building is occupied by the two courts; each measuring 65 ft. 0 in. by 32 ft. 6 in., and 32 ft. 6 in. high. In front of the courts, is a spacious Hall 67 ft. 0 in. by 13 ft. 0 in. containing two broad staircases for access to the spectator's gallery above, and means of communication with the other parts of the Building. Two dressing rooms, each 22 ft. 0 in. by 16 ft. 0 in. are conveniently placed at the east and west angles, and are provided with lockers, washstands, dressing tables, &c. Communicating with the dressing rooms and occupying the low Buildings at the east and west sides of the courts, are bath rooms and the servants' apartments. A large shed is provided at the back, for Carriages and Chairs. Over the dressing rooms are the Secretary's Office and the Refreshment room; both being entered from the Spectators' gallery. An overhanging verandah 7 ft. wide is formed on the south side of the gallery, affording an agreeable lounge for those who care less for the game of Racquets than the calm enjoyment of a delicious Southern breeze.

The exterior of the building presents a very good appearance, the various parts being well grouped. The roofs are all covered with English Slates, which contrast very prettily, as regards color, with our other buildings, and the two towers which are formed by pitching the roofs of the attached blocks at the East and West angles a little steeper than the other parts, together with the ornamental cresting to the ridges, give a broken, playful effect to the skyline. Every care has been taken in construction, to render the courts themselves as efficient as possible. The walls are of solid brickwork, faced with square tiles laid diagonally and fixed by small hooks let into the edges of the tiles and driven into strips of wood built into the walls. The roof has iron tie-rods so as to offer as little obstruction to the balls as possible. Ample ventilation is provided by the upright parts of the skylights being filled in with lower-boards. The style of the building is Italian of the modern French character, and the whole works have been very satisfactorily carried out by Messrs. Farnham and Company from the designs and under the Superintendence of the architect, Mr. Kidner, at a cost of about 10,000 Tls.

REVIEW.

We had expected to find this little book occupying a place amongst the tales of missionary experience, which are generally as uninteresting as they are incredible. There are certain persons who derive a somewhat questionable satisfaction from perusing every volume which professes to narrate ghostly encounters between missionaries and heathens, in which the misguided heathen is invariably worsted and compelled to acknowledge the error of his ways. We confess that, for us, this sensational religious literature has lost its charm, principally because, in this country at least, we have seen but little to justify the florid reports which periodically excite the flow of shillings and half-crowns at the Exeter Hall réunions. But those who think with us in this matter will find nothing to ridicule and nothing to cavil at, in the *Memorials* unpretendingly laid before the public by Doctor Henderson's biographer. "We have in them a simple tale, plainly told—a tale of almost insurmountable difficulties—of a tale of almost surely conquered by a resolute Highland peasant. Those who know Doctor Henderson personally, or who have read his letters upon various topics of local interest, will find it difficult to believe that this highly accomplished man, who, when struck down by death, had barely reached middle age, was up to his twentieth year a domestic servant, dependant for daily bread upon the labour of his hands, and able only at irregular intervals to snatch a few moments for study and self-improvement. It may be that many similar instances of energy might be brought forward; but this fact does not make the life of one whom we saw under circumstances so favourable, less interesting or less worthy of admiration. Those circumstances which surrounded him during his residence in Shanghai were the fruit of years of toil uncheered by family affections, unalleviated by wealth, unsolved by the ordinary luxuries of civilised life. The end at which he aimed was at length attained, and he became eminent in his profession, useful and respected in his day and generation. But to appreciate rightly the credit due to him for what he accomplished, we must raise the veil which hung over his early life, and view him as the solitary student working uncomproisingly until long past midnight in a lonely and cheerless garret.

We need not here speak of Doctor Henderson's exertions in behalf of the Anglo-Chinese Hospital, nor is it necessary to dwell on his social qualities or his professional abilities. Many of the friends who knew and valued him in Shanghai have borne direct testimony to his worth, and their letters are to be found in the volume before us. We have no hesitation in recommending this little book to those who desire to keep up their pleasant memories of Doctor Henderson; while at the same time it is in itself valuable as a proof of what may be done by a resolute and courageous man who resolves to be the master and not the slave of circumstances.

*MEMORIALS OF JAMES HENDERSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Medical Missionary to China. London: Nisbet.

NAGASAKI.

It is a common thing for reports of grand sales of steamers, to go from this small port, and in consequence a good deal of attention is paid to this branch of business by persons connected with the shipping trade; but it is perhaps not generally known, that most of these wonderful sales are very speculative transactions as regards the payment of the purchase money. The fact is, petty officers go to certain houses and enter into contracts for the purchase of steamers, taking care to get a large "squeeze" out of the transaction, for which of course their principals suffer. And it is also a fact that most of these sales are on credit and not on good security as is believed, I dare say, at your port, the Government having of late distinctly refused to guarantee any payment for purchases made by the "Daimios," merely stating that means will be taken in the event of non fulfillment of a contract, to enforce the same. It is to the advantage of any one who has launched into this kind of transaction, to go in deeper and make fresh sales on the principle of "making a fresh hole to cover up an old one."—The sooner this loose style of business is finished, the better will it be for Japan and the Japanese. It is to be hoped that the Japanese will open their eyes and see how they are being imposed upon; indeed, rumour says that already some of their officers have got into hot water in consequence of late transactions.

You have no doubt heard the difficulties which are often experienced here, in dealing with the value of Coins and Rates of Exchange. This is explained by the fact of the place being so small that certain firms are able to create a forced rise or fall in the rates, to suit their own convenience,

which may be either to excuse themselves from remitting or to create a demand for certain coins at a certain time. This place, though small, does a large trade in Imports such as Arms, Ships &c. &c., which are of much larger value than the Exports; and in consequence, large amounts have to be remitted to all parts. It is therefore, in my opinion, beyond doubt that a Bank would do well here, and would also prove a healthy check on the "Squeezes" and doings above mentioned. What transactions the Banks have here are managed by Agents or Merchants—whom either give facilities to Japanese for doing business except on very good security, nor do Exchange business except so far as their own business requires it.

The principal topic at the moment is the matter of the *Anna Kimball*. She was chartered by Japanese to carry rice from an open port to Higo, to do which it was necessary to obtain permission from Government; but through the mismanagement of the Captain or his Agent this was neglected, and in consequence the Prince in whose territory she was loading received instructions to send her to Nagasaki. She came here but did not enter the port, although the Captain was requested to bring her in both by her owner and the Consul; and although a steamer was sent to her by the Japanese Government, the Captain still refused, saying he would resist by force; the Japanese Government exercised great forbearance in the matter and did not use force, for fear of loss of life, which would have been a serious affair. At last the vessel disappeared and turned up at Shanghai, where the Captain was told he must go back to Nagasaki, which he did, but again declined to enter the harbour; applications to the agents and also the Consul were of no avail, but Admiral Bell (U. S. N.) being in port, said, unless the matter were settled he must bring the vessel into port, as the cargo was out of the control of her owners without their being insured. And accordingly, she was towed in by the *Wyoming*. By going to Shanghai, and having been brought back by force, the ship was placed in a worse position, but as yet the Cargo has not been confiscated, as it is seen that the owner had no intention of smuggling it and the fine also has been paid by the Charterers, who desire to show that they do not in any way wish to take advantage of her being brought in by a Man-of-war. Other claims which may have arisen in consequence of her mismanagement, will no doubt be settled in a liberal manner by the Japanese.

On the morning of the 14th the body of a sailor was found at the back of Messrs. Rainbor Lewis & Co.'s office, the head was nearly severed from the body. It appears that the deceased was a seaman belonging to the *Palella*, and was last seen at the "London Tavern" about midnight. It is stated that he was quite sober when he left, and there is no doubt that he met his death at the hands of some Japanese rowdies. The matter is now in the hands of the American Consul, and as soon as I can glean further particulars I will let you know.

CENSOR.

KIUKIANG.

The *S. C. & C. Gazette* gives the following summary of Sir Rutherford Alcock's reply to the deputation of merchants who presented him the address published in our paper of the 29th ultimo.

His Excellency addressed the deputation fully on the subject, expressing his satisfaction at the opportunity afforded by his visit, of personal communication with those most directly interested in the commerce and prosperity of the Port. The chief object indeed of his visiting the Ports in succession, necessitating a lengthened absence from Peking, His Excellency continued, was to judge for himself by observation and in communication with the merchants on the spot, what had been the working of the Treaty of Tientsin and wherein it was imperfect or defective, or might advantage be improved—in the event of a revision of Tariff and Commercial Regulation, which the contracting powers had a right to demand next year, being deemed expedient. His Excellency observed that however desirous he might be to effect any practical improvements, it was necessary to bear in mind that, the question of modifying Treaty Provisions once opened, it was equally the right of the Chinese Government to demand modifications on their side in what they might deem to their disadvantage. That many conditions distasteful and contrary to their wishes; if not to their interests, had been embodied in the Treaty there could be no doubt. Perhaps in none more certainly than the Navigation of the Yangtze. It was the one stipulation most strenuously resisted and reluctantly conceded. Under

these circumstances, while perfectly agreeing with the authors of the address that the opening of the Navigation of the Poyang Lake would be a great gain to the foreign merchant and the port of Kowkiang, he could entertain no hope that it would be either spontaneously granted or willingly conceded by the Chinese Government. And he must repeat what he had said elsewhere that it was not a right, and must, if the question be entertained at all, become a matter of negotiation. He would, however, willingly transmit the address to H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, praying for this concession as the chief object, and so far as the British merchants and their interests were concerned he had no doubt if obtainable the advantages would be great. The Chinese would certainly object that such advantage could only be obtained at the expense of their own subjects, whose interests would be sacrificed. Junk owners, boatmen, and porters in large numbers would be thrown out of employment, setting aside all the dangers incident to the navigation by steamers of a lake of large extent, through which there was only one narrow channel in its whole length. And whatever might be the ultimate result or the compensation which enlarged trade might create in time, as the writers of the address assumed not incorrectly as he thought, it might be very difficult to prove that the first effects would not be very disastrous to the classes referred to; and still more difficult to convince the Chinese authorities that they could be reasonably called upon to inflict such present injury upon their own people and incur the danger of popular trouble and discontent to swell the ranks of the insurgents and perpetuate a great evil for any further or prospective advantage. His Excellency remarked it was very melancholy to see what widespread desolation and ruin the insurgents had brought on all the surrounding country. The Yangtze itself gave the saddest evidence in the absence of all native traffic. One of the finest rivers in the world, stretching through the breadth of a great Empire and the natural highway for the produce of districts rich in tea, cotton and silk, had scarcely a native Junk upon it between Hankow and Shanghai, a distance of 600 miles. A few foreign steamers meted out apparently the whole traffic that remained. And if they extended the range of their operations into the Poyang Lake, the Chinese might not unnaturally anticipate a still further diminution of their own junk trade. It was essential in his opinion that Treaties should be based upon principles of justice and equity with due regard to the interests of both contracting parties. In the end he believed this was the wisest and best policy—for all Treaty stipulations imposing loss or wrong upon one side for the advantage of the other were likely to be broken or evaded by the party injured, and always proved a fertile source of trouble and misunderstanding.

His Excellency subsequently entered into conversation with the members of the deputation on the chance of collision or danger to native boats or junks, and adverted to the necessity that might arise in accordance with maritime law in European countries, should the Lake ever be opened to steamers, of making the latter solely responsible for any collisions, and thus affording the Chinese some guarantee at least, not only for the greatest care on the part of those navigating them, but some security against losses. As to any danger of objections likely to arise by increased facilities of access, and the admission of a rowdy element into the interior, His Excellency did not regard this as any serious obstacle, believing that the danger could be sufficiently guarded against if due care were taken either in the way indicated by the address, or by other means. The opposition of the local authorities and the Junk and shipping interests generally and all the classes affected by the loss of their employment and bread, must be looked upon as far more serious and inevitable. In connection with the whole subject His Excellency observed that it was impossible to separate from it the question of transit dues and passes, because if the unsatisfactory working of the present system (and nothing could well be more unsatisfactory) afforded the very strongest argument to the merchants and Foreign Treaty Powers to insist upon some modification and effective change, even if it involved the opening of the Poyang Lake to steamers, as a means of breaking down the whole system of vexatious exaction not otherwise to be effectually put down—it no less certainly suggested the importance of perpetuating their exclusion to the mandarins and all the host of petty employés for whose profit chiefly these inland barriers and taxes were in effect maintained. His Excellency observed that the attempt to get rid of these vexatious and harassing impediments to the free transit

of goods and produce to and from the interior by commuting into one payment of a half duty all inland taxes, the best means which suggested itself after twenty years experience when Lord Elgin's Treaty was framed, had unfortunately proved a signal failure. The Chinese provincial authorities continued to levy whatever taxes they pleased, under a thousand different pretexts and names, sometimes land or produce tax, at others some form of war or transit tax, and that upon their own subjects and territory. Now whether Foreign Governments had the right in all cases to prohibit such exercise of territorial sovereignty or not, it was quite certain that none of them had the power to prevent it, because that would require a surveillance there was no means of exercising. Under those circumstances, it was obviously necessary to resort to some other mode of getting rid of the difficulty, and relieving trade of the vexatious impediments and losses entailed. But there was now, as at all previous periods, great want of fuller information and more accurate data as to the machinery by which these taxes of every kind were levied, and the authority under which in different districts and provinces they could be lawfully imposed, diminished, or increased, and infinitely varied both as to amount, denomination, and locality for their collection. The merchants could not do better service than by supplying full details and reliable data. They must best know where the shoe pinched, and could alone know how their operations were practically affected. The evils from which they suffered, from irregularity and uncertainty as to the extent to which goods and produce in which they were interested were liable to be taxed, were undoubtedly very serious, and more especially so from the fluctuation and uncertainty in the amounts. His Excellency observed he would rejoice at any prospect of effectually relieving them, and therefore thus frankly invited them to co-operate by supplying the necessary information. No doubt as regarded the transit of goods and produce to and from places on the Lake, the introduction of steamer traffic would provide some remedy and give them the means of sending funds with safety to any place on the borders—in itself a strong argument in its favor. But this would not adequately deal with the larger question, now with the transit of goods and money beyond the place of embarkation. His Excellency finally adverted to the necessity of the merchants generally obtaining some knowledge of the Chinese language before they could be in a position to derive all the benefits they anticipated from freer access to the interior. It need not be a very extensive knowledge of the colloquial, indeed a very limited range would be quite sufficient for all practical purposes, and the difficulty of acquiring this had been much exaggerated. Mr. Wade had now by his works made easy much that was once so difficult. Without it he was satisfied, if the whole Empire of China were thrown upon as fully as any country in Europe, little good would result to the foreign merchant, and that was so entirely a matter in their own hands that he could not help entertaining a sanguine hope that the British merchant, whenever he had to deal with the Chinese or proceed into the interior on his affairs, would, at no distant period, be able to dispense with all intermediaries and be his own broker and interpreter, as the first condition of success and security.

THE SILK TRADE.

The following correspondence has passed between H. B. M. Consul, the Chamber of Commerce and the Taotai, regarding the Rules recently devised by the Silk Guild.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO

H. B. M. CONSUL.

Shanghai, 14th June, 1867.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 71 of 5th inst., addressed to the Chamber, giving first, a copy of certain proposed Rules for the regulation of the transactions between their members and foreigners, which the Silk Guild have submitted to H. E. the Taotai, and upon which subject you desire to receive the views of this Chamber.

The Chamber had the honor to address the Consular body as recently as the 21st March last, with reference to combinations entered into by the Chinese to the detriment of individual and general interests, and regretting that so short a time should have elapsed before I have again to present a similar remonstrance, on behalf of the Committee, I avail myself of the opportunity to enter an earnest protest against such restrictions as those which the rules propose, being placed upon trade by any body of Chinese traders, and do not hesitate to express my opinion that the rules

themselves are contrary to the spirit of the Treaty, and altogether objectionable. Your attention has doubtless been drawn to Rule 1, whereby it is distinctly sought to be laid down that no one who will not subscribe to the laws of the Silk Guild shall be permitted to sell silk to a foreigner; and the Committee feel it to be needless to refer to the illegality of any such restriction upon the free course of trade between Chinese subjects and foreigners, or to urge upon the Consular body the advisability of making an energetic remonstrance against any attempt of the kind to restore a monopoly similar in nature to the old Co-Hong system, which it was a principal object of the Treaty of Nanking to destroy.

The concluding paragraph of Rule 2, and the substance of Rule 3, which make it imperative that the price of the silk is to be paid before the departure of the mail steamer, form a further proof of the desire of the Guild to interfere with the freedom of transactions and the right of individuals to make such terms in buying and selling as may be convenient to them.

With reference to the contents of Rule 4, the Committee need hardly say that they are not in a position to pronounce a general opinion, as to the right of lien which particular and varying circumstances may give to a seller, on property which has passed into the possession of the buyer, and that no sanction of this Chamber will confer on the course proposed, the force of law.

With regard to the general subject of dealings between native and foreign traders, the Chamber will feel indebted to yourself and the Consular body if an authoritative expression of opinion can be obtained through the Taotai on the laws of China and the custom of the Guild, as they bear upon the responsibility as principals, of the agents of the silken, — the so-called linguists or brokers, who present themselves as the actual owners of the produce they offer for sale.

Rules 1 and 2 appear to point especially to a recognition of direct agency, and infer an intentional concealment of the principal, and the Committee are of opinion that it will be extremely desirable to acquaint the Guild that foreign law regards an agent entrusted with the sale of produce as a principal, unless the principal declares himself, or the agent declares the principal. As the foreign merchant considers himself therefore solely accountable for payment of money to the person from whom he buys silk or other produce, it is very important for the interests of both Chinese and foreigners that principals should, as far as may be practicable, conduct their dealings by direct intercourse — the real buyer and the actual seller face to face.

Many misconceptions of national character would be removed, considerably less through the exactions and dishonesty of middlemen would be obviated, and much good feeling encouraged, were the Chinese merchant to be placed in immediate communication with his foreign colleague; and the Committee trust that you will find yourself in a position to influence the Taotai to represent to his countrymen the advantages which will follow a free and open intercourse with foreign merchants, which has hitherto been shunned by the principal representatives of native trade.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
F. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

To CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

* Letter addressed to the Consuls of Treaty Powers,
Shanghai, 21st March 1867.

Sir, — The attention of this Chamber having been specially drawn to a case lately brought before the Mixed Court, viz., Jardine Matheson & Co., versus Tachung, from the evidence in which it appears that strong combinations are entered into by Chinese traders or Guilds not to sell, or allow others to sell, goods to certain foreign houses by whom they consider themselves to have been aggrieved, and that measures of intimidation are put in force to compel obedience to their prohibitions, the Committee, being fully convinced that such combinations are not only detrimental to individual and general interests, but illegal and contrary to the spirit of the Treaties between China and foreign countries, request your active interference through the Native Authorities to prevent the repetition of these unwarrantable proceedings.

The instance above referred to, being only one of several which have during late years affected injuriously the rights of private firms and the common interests of trade, the Committee trust that contemporaneous action on the part of yourself and your colleagues will be promptly taken in support of the energetic remonstrance which H. B. M.'s Consul has addressed to H. E. the Taotai.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
F. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

MR. WINCHESTER TO H. E. THE

TAOTAI, YING.

Sir, — Before replying to your Excellency's invitation to express an opinion on the four rules proposed by the Silk Guild, I united with my colleagues in thinking it desirable that the Foreign Chamber of Commerce and Foreign Merchants generally should have the opportunity of considering them. Consequently a meeting took place at the French Consulate on the 10th June, a minute of whose proceedings I enclose. I was unable from the pressure of other official duties to be present, but entirely concur in the objections made to the Guild rules, which propose impossibilities. Under ordinary circumstances when a commodity is delivered, it is held to be sold whether the price is paid or not. It is for the seller to determine whether he will part with his goods for money or a promise to pay; he is free to do either, but having agreed to the latter course, the moment the goods pass from his hands, they become the property of the purchaser and liable to his obligations.

As to unloading steamships after the shipment of the cargo, that is simply impossible. When a Bill of Lading is offered as a security for money to be advanced to the holder, it is handed to the Bank, which acquires an interest in the goods going forward that is in no way affected by the state of the transaction between the original Chinese seller and the Foreign buyer.

The Silk Guild have committed a fundamental mistake in supposing they can settle these grave difficulties exclusively according to their own ideas. The interests of both sides must be taken into account in all arrangements of this nature. What they should have done was to meet the Foreign Chamber of Commerce, to have jointly consulted as to the measures to be adopted, and after agreeing to common rules mutually acceptable, to have submitted them to their respective authorities.

This was the course urged by me in former communications, and it is the only one which holds out a prospect of a satisfactory issue.

With respect and consideration,
CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

THE BEAN TRADE.

The following correspondence has passed between the Chamber of Commerce and Sir Rutherford Alcock, regarding the employment of foreign vessels in the bean trade —

(F) No. 73.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghai, 12th June, 1867.

Sir, — I am directed by Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B. H. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary &c. &c., to forward in reply to the representation addressed to him by the Chamber of Commerce, relative to the obstructions to the employment of Foreign Vessels, in the carrying trade in Peas, Beans, Bean Cake, &c., copy of the enclosed letter, and refer you to the notice on the last page, contained in the issues of the local papers of to-day date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. A. WINCHESTER,
Consul.

F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

Sir, — I have received from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the enclosed representation of the evils arising from restrictions imposed on the importation in Foreign vessels of Peas, Beans and Bean-cake from Newchwang. The correspondence recently transmitted for publication will have shown that this subject has long been under discussion with the Government at Peking and that I have paid a visit to the Viceroy at Nanking with the especial object of removing the obstacles created by the junk owners, and others in concert with them, who are interested in preventing the employment of Foreign vessels.

Having received the strongest assurance from His Excellency Tseng-kwo-fan, the Governor of the Two Kiang, that there shall be no further ground of complaint on this head, as you have been informed; I have to instruct you to state in reply to the letter under acknowledgment that I fully recognize the importance of the subject, and trust the steps already taken may have accomplished the end which the Committee have in view.

Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
C. A. WINCHESTER, Esq.,
&c., &c.
Shanghai, 12th June, 1867.

[Copy.] — No. 173.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Shanghai, June 11th, 1867.

Sir, — The Committee of this Chamber are desirous of availing themselves of your Excellency's visit to this Port, to bring to your Excellency's notice the existence of an evil that seriously affects the interests of British shipping in these waters; and arising, as it does, from direct *mala fides* on the part of the native authorities of the port and its surrounding districts, the Committee entertain the hope that your Excellency's personal interference in the proper quarter will prove the means of remedy.

The Committee refer to the restrictions imposed by the native authorities, or connived at by them in support of the junk owners, in the trade in peas, beans, and bean cake, from Newchwang and Chefoo to this port.

By the 4th clause of Rule 5 of the Treaty of Tientsin, the export of pulse and bean cake from the ports of Tungehow and Newchwang, under the British flag, was prohibited. This prohibition was subsequently rescinded, as intimated by a notification issued from the British Consulate at this Port, bearing date the 24th March, 1862.

A remunerative trade, in which British vessels freely shared; by this means, opened to foreign ships, which thus became the carriers, both on foreign and native account, of the enumerated articles of produce to this port, Ningpo, Amoy, and Swatow. In the trade to the more southern ports, foreign bottoms continue to be regularly employed; but as regards the port of Shanghai, the privilege has become a dead letter, a formidable combination organized in the early part of the summer of 1865 by the junk owners of this port, and connived at — if not substantially supported by — the highest native officials, having successfully thwarted every attempt on the part of foreign merchants or ship owners to engage in the trade.

Remonstrances have been repeatedly made by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to the Taotai, who denies all interference on the part of himself or his subordinates, defending this denial by the fact that, under his official seal, he issued a public notification on the 1st June, 1866, intimating that, "by imperial rescript, in reply to a memorial by the foreign board, the conveyance has been authorized of pulse and bean cake in foreign vessels from Newchwang and Tungehow." Notwithstanding this notification, the Committee have reason to believe, from correspondence in the possession of this Chamber, that the local officials exert themselves steadily to maintain the monopoly of junk owners to the detriment of foreign interests, and in the face of conceded privileges, the chief means adopted being the exaction of such heavy imposts at the Inland Barriers on all produce imported in foreign bottoms, as practically to establish a prohibition of the trade.

In illustration, the Committee solicit your Excellency's attention to the following two instances in which native merchants are induced to resume the charter of foreign vessels after an interval in the trade of nearly a year and a half.

The vessels referred to are the *Bob Tail Nag*, a British schooner; and the *Elabea*, a Prussian brig. The first named was under the local management of Messrs. A. R. Tilby & Co., merchants and commission agents at this Port. The *Elabea* was consigned to a foreign firm.

Both vessels were engaged on Chinese account to proceed to Newchwang to load peas, and in the execution of these charters both ships returned to the port as laden on the 27th August, 1866. On the following day an official from the Taotai's office intimated to the charterer of the *Bob Tail Nag*, one King-Loong, "that it was not allowed to import cargoes from the north (Chefoo and Newchwang) in foreign bottoms, — that those cargoes could not be sold here, but must be sent away." The influence thus exercised over the owners resulted in the *Elabea* being cleared for Amoy on the 29th August (two days after her arrival), with her cargo of peas unbroken; while the charterer of the *Bob Tail Nag* made proposals for the transport of her cargo to Poochow. This Messrs. A. R. Tilby & Co. resisted, and from a desire to test the power of this illegal combination, they offered to sell the cargo, free of expense, for account of the Chinese charterer. For ten days they employed sundry native brokers to endeavour to effect a sale, but one and all admitted their inability to find a purchaser in consequence of the peas having been imported in a foreign ship; and ultimately the owner was compelled to engage another vessel to remove the produce to a more southern port.

The Committee need hardly add that, after these disastrous results, no subsequent

attempt has been made to import this description of produce into Shanghai; and it is with a view to the removal of these restrictions that the Chamber seeks your Excellency's intervention.

The above remarks are confined to the injury inflicted on the shipping interest; but your Excellency will readily observe that the business of foreign merchants generally is affected by a system that deters them from entering into a trade in which they are legally entitled to engage; while the interests of foreign residents at Newchwang and Chefoo are especially sacrificed in this respect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) F. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

To H. E. SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B.,
H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary,
&c., &c., Shanghai.

The following letters, which we extract from a voluminous correspondence that has passed between Messrs. Tilby & Co. and H. B. M. Consul, will show the difficulties that have been thrown in the way of the bean trade during the past two years.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K. C. B.

H. B. M. Consul.

Shanghai.

Sir, — As managing owners of several British vessels trading from this port, as well as being the agents for numerous others, we deem it our duty to lay before you a matter which vitally affects the whole shipping interests of this port and which from the greater number of vessels employed, both coasting and otherwise, being under the British flag, bears even more severely on them than others.

By a reference to this morning's "Daily Shipping and Commercial News" you will notice some remarks regarding a rumored combination among the junk owners and some traders at this port to drive out foreign vessels from the coasting trade; this combination to interfere with trade we believe to be illegal by Chinese law and it is certainly in direct opposition to the privileges granted to the foreign ministers at Peking by which vessels of their respective countries were allowed to convey the hitherto prohibited articles of Peas, Beans, Pulse, Bean-cake &c., from the ports of production to others.

It will be needless almost we presume, to inform you that since the rescinding of the previous prohibition a very large number of vessels has been annually engaged in the trade between Newchwang, Chefoo, and this port, both under charter to Chinese merchants, and otherwise, besides an Foreign account, and on satisfactory terms to all, and it is against this particular trade and at this moment the blow is struck and the combination alluded to is formed — it is now in force, the junk owners, and traders in these goods here (the weaker being overruled by the larger) having entered into a bond to which are attached heavy penalties to purchase no Bean-cake, Peas, Pulse or Beans arriving here in foreign bottoms; the prime mover in the scheme and holder of the bond is a large junk owner named Fong Ke (記豐) who resides in the Nantow Suburbs, and vessels now here with cargoes from the north are unable to sell through this combination upwards of sixty others are due within the next few weeks, many due daily, and should it be allowed to continue to the detriment of both Chinese and foreign merchants as well as those engaged in the trade the consequences cannot fail to be disastrous; we shall be happy to give you any further information in our power; and should you require it, we doubt not but the testimony of very numerous and highly influential native merchants could be readily procured to prove that this combination has in no way their approval, but the reverse.

May we request you to lay this matter before the native authorities and take such further steps in the matter as you may deem necessary to remove this new incubus on the already impoverished trade of the port.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,
A. R. TILBY & Co.
Shanghai, 7th June, 1865.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, Esq.

H. B. M. Consul.

Shanghai.

Sir, — On 7th June last we had the honor to address your predecessor Sir Harry S. Parkes, K. C. B., regarding a combination among the native junk owners and certain traders in Northern produce at this port to drive out foreign vessels from the coasting trade, and having at subsequent interviews addressed proofs to his entire satisfaction of the existence of said combination, he assured us that the matter should have his immediate and serious attention, and that it should be put a stop to. Owing however to his subsequent and almost immediate departure for Japan we fear that any measures taken, and of which we were of course not cognizant, were not fully carried out, as not only does the evil complained of still exist, but it has

assumed since the above date a still more serious form, resulting as it has now done in the destruction of the coasting trade in foreign bottoms between this Port and the ports of Newchwang and Chefoo; the local and provincial authorities not only failed to exert their influence in favour of the junk owners and Co-monopolists by abolishing certain taxes on produce so imported, hitherto existing; but finding that this was insufficient, have since prohibited the importation of peas, beans, bean-cake, pulse &c., in other than native craft, having in reply to petitions addressed by influential merchants who had purchased produce at Northern ports and still desired to bring it here in foreign vessels, stated to them in writing that such can on no account be permitted and that all produce so shipped at above ports after 3rd instant will not be allowed to be landed here. This prohibition is levied entirely at the trade of this port, and the port only, as we have it, on the most reliable authority that although the plea given by Chinese authorities for the above action is that the export of above articles is by treaty prohibited in British vessels, and that it was lately permitted only as a return for assistance granted against rebels, no hindrance of such is either linked or contemplated either as regards conveyance of to or importation at other Coast Ports than this.

In the Danish treaty the export of these goods is permitted without restraint from ports of production; the favoured Nation clause puts British craft and others on the same footing, even had not the special arrangement which is now so arbitrarily cast aside, been made by foreign ministers and merchants years in existence.

This prohibition and interference is we respectfully submit illegal and in direct contravention to privileges secured by treaty, and is productive of very serious consequences, particularly to British vessels, large numbers of which are at this time laid up here at very serious loss, being prohibited from discharging crews while their expenses are running on, and we therefore address you on this most important matter requesting you to be good enough to take such steps as may be necessary to put an end to it and relieve the shipping interest at this port, which is now by it reduced to a greater state of depression than ever before known here.

As the most suitable steps have been used to enforce this prohibition, we are apprehensive that anything short of a public notification from the Chinese authorities that natives as well as foreigners are at liberty to employ foreign vessels for above trade, will fail to counteract the mischief already done, but of this you are of course more competent to decide than we are.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

A. R. TILBY & Co.

Shanghai, 29th August, 1865.

Shanghai, 29th August, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR.—The enclosed note I have just received from the Rev. J. B. Hartwell, to whose kind assistance I have been greatly indebted in tracing out the origin of the combination alluded to in accompanying official communication; it will doubtless be of assistance to you—I also enclose you the original letter on the subject addressed by me to Sir Harry S. Parkes, which I was kindly permitted to have from Consulate this morning—having previously omitted to retain copy.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

A. R. TILBY.

C. A. WINCHESTER, Esq.

H. B. M. Consul.

ENCLOSURE.

August 29th, 1865.

DEAR SIR.—The 1st day of the 7th Moon, (August 21st) was the date beyond which the Chinese Hong Men were bound not to receive into their Godowns nor to buy nor sell any Beans, Peas, Beans, Oil or Millet brought from Chefoo or Newchwang in foreign bottoms. The Agreement was entered into on the 12th day of the 6th Moon (August 3rd). The petition sent in by the Chinese Merchants to the Taotai, was only that they might land the Goods already shipped, as the vessels bearing them had been chartered previous to the date of the prohibition, August 3rd. This petition was granted with the intimation that vessels chartered after that date would not be allowed to discharge.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. B. HARTWELL.

P.S.—I return you also the Correspondence sent me yesterday between yourself and H. B. M. Consul.

Shanghai, 29th May, 1866.
CHARLES A. WINCHESTER Esq.

H. B. M. Consul.

Shanghai.

SIR.—It is now nine months since we had the honor to address you officially (and several times) regarding restrictions placed by Chinese Local and Provincial authorities (in conjunction with the Guild of Junk Owners and others) on the importation to this place in foreign bottoms of Beans, Peas, Beans and Pulse from Chefoo and Newchwang—and requested you to lay the matter before H. M. Representatives at Peking

with the view of having same officially rescinded by above authorities, as not only a most grievous infliction on British vessels engaged in the coasting trade but one acting detrimentally to trade of this Port—and we had not only your assurance at that time that our request should be complied with, but that you would from the importance of the matter immediately and forcibly bring it to the notice of Sir Rutherford Alcock.

As we have heard nothing further from you on the subject, while the restriction has ever since been maintained and still continue, we shall feel obliged by your informing us what, if any, steps, have been taken in the matter by H. M. Representative or reply received, and nature, as we observe with regret on two occasions lately that subjects of comparatively very much less importance, referred hence to Peking have received prompt attention and reply while the above remains unredressed and has to all appearance been passed over.

In conclusion we may adduce as additional proof of the mischief done, a fact of which you yourself can hardly fail to be cognizant—viz that from date of restriction last summer to end of year not a single vessel was directed here with above produce, although every inducement was offered by value in market, and numbers previously had arrived—but also—that out of some sixty vessels chartered here this season to load at Newchwang and Chefoo not one is to return to Shanghai, though to other Ports and even Ningpo, (at which latter some have already arrived and others are on their way) numbers are allowed unrestrained access and dealings whether Cargo be on Native or foreign accounts—and so far as this Port—and this Port alone, is concerned—the Trade is extinct, the Chinese Merchants unhesitatingly avowing that though anxious as formerly to continue it—they dare not in foreign bottoms, while Foreigners know equally well that no market would now exist for such goods if imported by them in same craft—and we submit that since last July events have fully borne out what we before stated to you viz.—that the restriction was directed against the interests of this Port and this Port alone.

We feel that no apology is required for bringing this important matter again to your notice, as during next three or four months large numbers of vessels would—were the restriction publicly and officially withdrawn—be remuneratively engaged for above Trade as customary at this season.

We are Sir,

Your Obedient Servants,

A. R. TILBY & Co.

F No. 107.]

Shanghai, 30th May, 1866.

SIR.—No apology certainly is necessary in calling my attention to the existence of so important a restriction, as that which affects the employment of British vessels in the peas, pulse, beans and bean-cake carrying trade between this port and Newchwang. The question, besides forming a subject of earnest remonstrance with the authorities in the months of September and October 1865, was at the same time referred by me to Peking in three despatches (Nos. 88, 95 and 107).

I learnt, about a fortnight ago, with much regret, from the pages of one of the local journals, that the opening of this trading season at Newchwang was distinguished by the continuance of the restriction, and at once resumed a correspondence with the Taotai, which, though still unfruitful, has up to this point not proved so satisfactory, as I could have wished.

You may rely on there being no unnecessary delay in referring so important a matter to H. M. Minister.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,

H. B. M. Consul.

Messrs. A. R. TILBY & Co.

&c., &c.

Shanghai.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, Esq.

H. B. M. Legation,

Peking.

MY DEAR SIR.—I must apologize for not having before addressed you as promised, since your leaving this, regarding the still existing prohibition against import into this Port, of Peas, Beans, Beans, Oil or Millet brought from Chefoo and Newchwang. It is needless now again to refer to previous official correspondence with yourself, ending as it did by a Public Notification under the Seal of the Taotai here, at your request issued, that no such hindrance did exist or ever had done so!!! That both these latter statements were quite untrue, no doubt existed in my own mind (I had proved the contrary to be the case to your predecessor Sir Harry Parkes who was pleased to express himself to be quite satisfied that it was so,) and I believe I am correct in saying but little if any in that of yourself or Mr. Alabaster, you stating that great reluctance was shown by the Taotai to comply with your request, and Mr. Alabaster informing me that actual threat of impeachment to Peking was alone what at last caused him to consent to issue the said Notification. The copies of same which you sent me I at once personally distributed amongst the largest merchants, and now

for the result—after months of steady perseverance two merchants were induced to charter vessels to Newchwang and back.—“the Elsiebeth” and “Bob Tail Nag,” the former could be sent South from this on monthly charter. So soon as these vessels were on their way here, I at once let it be known that they were so, and tried to get others to charter but without success, and on all protesting that in all probability the cargoes would not be allowed to be sold here on arrival, as one man “Jin En” had since issuing of above notification enquired at Taotai’s office if ships would bring cargoes here from Newchwang Chefoo as before and was told, no it cannot be done. You will recollect that before either of above vessels arrived I communicated above to you, and promised that I would let you know the out-turn of the matter. How good grounds the native merchants had for their assertion throughout, that notwithstanding the Taotai’s denial the prohibition had not only formerly existed but from above (notwithstanding notification issued) it was intended to be contrived, the following facts will shew. The two vessels arrived on 27th August to a capital market for their cargoes, and every inducement wished for the owners to realize if practicable. On 28th an official from the Taotai’s Yamen (a Fokien man) called on “King Loong” charterer of “Bob Tail Nag,” and informed him that it was not allowed to import cargoes from the North (Chefoo and Newchwang) in foreign bottoms, and that they could not be sold here, but must be sent away, that while foreigners were fighting the Rebels their ships were by mutual agreement to do so, but not now.” This was mentioned to me same day by charterer’s head clerk who saw and heard the whole conversation, on the 29th August the “Elsiebeth” cleared for Amoy with her cargo untouched, and we were asked to allow “Bob Tail Nag” to take her cargo to Foochow on Freight from this. We being determined to leave the matter beyond doubt, declined to allow her to do so and told the charterer that we would sell the cargo for him free of expense; for ten days we employed native brokers for this purpose and one and all gave the same answer after enquiry, “these Peas came in a foreign ship and cannot be sold in Shanghai and if sent into country will be plenty ‘Squeezed’” after standing out for four days on demurrage in hopes that we would relent, the poor charterer finding that we were about to back and engaged freight for the vessel of Tientsin, was compelled to charter another vessel to take his Peas from “Bob Tail Nag” and Shanghai, and pay besides extra expense of transhipping as well as stand loss in weight; the Northern Trade between this and Newchwang and Chefoo is extinct so far as Import of Produce thence is concerned and the Trade thence so grateful a one to foreign vessels during the dull summer months and dangerous Typhoon Season, is a field forbidden to them on the instigation of Guilds of Northern Produce men and Junk owners by the Provincial and Local Authorities, and against the wish of a far more opulent and respectable class of merchants, as well as in face of privileges expressly granted to British vessels by the Chinese Government at Peking through Sir Frederick Bruce. That the Local and Provincial authorities know themselves to be in the wrong I think must be evident to you, and their action in the matter can surely, with the additional proof as above, only require to be made properly known to Sir Rutherford Alcock to cause him to take steps necessary to compel the arbitrary few, assisted through they be by the Chinese Local and Provincial authorities, to desist from further interference, and by an Imperial Mandate from Peking to cause trade continued for years with benefit to all, but now closed to this Port alone, to be permitted to continue (until as lately,) to the possibility of any restriction as to import into Shanghai any more than elsewhere, of native produce from Chefoo and Newchwang in foreign bottoms, and that same may be sold also when so imported.

Yours truly,

A. R. TILBY.

Shanghai, 3rd October, 1866.

A ROAD TO THE HILLS.

From correspondence which we publish below, it will be seen that Sir Rutherford Alcock has kindly exerted his influence to gain the consent of the Taotai to the proposed road to Feng-wan-shan, and that His Excellency has promised to recommend the scheme to the Footai.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Shanghai, 19th June, 1867.

SIR.—By instructions from Sir R. Alcock, I am to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial signed by yourself and other residents relative to the concession of a road from Sic-an-wei to the Feng-hwang-shan hills as placed by you in his hands on the 15th instant, and to say that H. M.’s Minister has every desire to assist in the attainment of the desired object by the subscribers.

I beg to forward a copy of the Minister’s despatch, and have to add to the information it contains that I saw the Taotai yesterday.

“Anna Maria” Brit. Miss.

today evening previous to his departure for Soochow, placed in his hands a tracing of the proposed line of road, and was informed that he would recommend the proposal to the sanction of the Footai during his approaching interview.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,

H. B. M.’s Consul.

Sir EDMUND HORNER, Knight,

Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, 15th June, 1867.

SIR.—The enclosed representation signed by a large number of the Residents of the Foreign settlement at Shanghai, has been handed me by the Chief Judge, Sir Edmund Hornby, begging me to use my influence to obtain from the Taotai, the concession of a road to the hills at Feng-hwang-shan. You will be good enough to acknowledge receipt on my behalf, and assure the Gentlemen whose signatures are attached that I will gladly aid them to the best of my ability in the attainment of so desirable an object.

You will also state that I saw His Excellency the Taotai this afternoon on the subject in your company, and urged upon him the utility and importance of such a ready means of access to the hills being obtained for purposes of health and recreation for this large community, who have no place offering the same advantage within easy reach. You will add that his Excellency, without engaging himself to the end desired, has nevertheless assured me he will lose no time in consulting with the District Magistrate and the parties interested in the land, to ascertain how far it may be practicable, and I left him, as you are aware, with the promise that he would give it his best consideration, and communicate further with you on the subject. I do not think more could have been asked on first broaching a question of this nature, which is not without its difficulty to a Chinese authority, and, therefore, I deemed it inexpedient to press for any more definite engagement. But I trust you may be enabled by keeping the question open and before the Taotai, in the end to secure the privilege sought.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

C. A. WINCHESTER, Esq.,

H. B. M.’s Consul,

&c., &c., &c.

Shanghai.

Correspondence.

THE TEA TRADE.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR.—Knowing that “clever men write in the journals, and fools to them,” I had intended to let “Morning” reply pass unnoticed. But now that his ideas have been promoted from the turbulent confusion of the *Recorder* to the placid dignity of the “S. C. & C. Gazette,” in which he both inspires a leader and secures a commendatory notice in the General Summary,—I feel constrained to make an effort to rob his fallacies of the judicial authority which the position they have now assumed gives them.

We have succeeded in routing “Morning” entirely from the first position, which your readers may remember was,—Teabrokers keep up the market for they have two masters, the Chinaman who pays them three or four per cent for selling, the foreigner who only pays them one per cent for buying, they will therefore certainly serve the Chinaman at the expense of the foreigner. His own statement of the commission paid by Chinamen convicting him of dangerous ignorance of the trade, he now changes his front altogether, and asserts that he did not mean that the Chinaman paid three or four per cent, but that the foreign broker got three or four per cent out of consignments from the River ports. He imputes to me a discreditable shuffling because I merely laughed at his old three to four per cent notion. I must now therefore deny categorically that, as far as my experience goes, the foreign broker ever gets three to four per cent out of river consignments, and assert that in plain truth the one per cent for buying pays him much better than what he does get for the sale of such consignments with the attendant liabilities and expense. So that were the foreign broker the true man of business which “Morning” imagines him to be, he would, whenever they came in opposition, favour the buyer at the expense of the consignee.

All that is now left of “Morning’s” argument is that it is a buying broker’s interest, as against his conscience, to buy dear. This is undoubtedly the immediate interest,

as I before allowed, of all buying brokers. In common justice then let him make his attack general, not attack me alone. Do not the same bill-brokers, the same goods brokers, both sell and buy? "Moning" proposes an enactment that shall make honesty compulsory in us, lest our conscience be overworked, telling us that such enactments have been found necessary in London. He is now beginning to learn something of his subject, so let him extend his inquiries far enough to ask, whether enactments and oaths have prevented London tea-brokers from trading on their own account? He wishes a regulation made to prevent what he only shows are possible not actual derelictions of duty: surely a writer so high in favour with our highest legal authority, should know that such regulations are not made by the philosophic lawyer, being apt to suggest the faults at which they are aimed.

Your obedient Servant,
A TEA-BROKER.
Shanghai, 17th June, 1867.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR.—Seeing occasionally in your columns letters concerning the Tea Trade, and thinking that there are a few here who take some interest in the matter, I send you these few lines; not to argue concerning the men most favoured by the Tea Broker, nor to cut in pieces the argument of "Moning," nor that of his opponent "A Tea-Broker," but merely to draw attention to a few facts which I think buyers would do well to remember. First comes the fact that, with the altered position of the trade at home, a stock of 50,000,000 lbs. is equal to what formerly a stock of nearly double that amount was. A few years ago most of the dealers held, and thought it necessary to hold a six months stock; now they scarcely hold enough to carry them over three, and this only applies to the larger houses, many of the smaller merely buying from hand to mouth, and holding no stock at all, they knowing well that every week they can supply themselves with a few lots out of the public sales which are now almost continuous. This has naturally had a great effect on the private contract business. Not half the amount that was done three years ago is transacted now, the dealer preferring a smaller profit to running the risk of loss by depreciation in value of stock. Any one who knows anything of the London market must know how extremely difficult it is to effect a sale of "Second-hand" Teas except at a great reduction.

Under these circumstances I ask, how is the immense quantity of tea that has been already purchased this season to be disposed of? Sold it must be; for with a four months' unance the majority of merchants cannot hold; and even if they could, many reasons which it is unnecessary to mention here would lead them to render it more profitable to do so. If buyers here think that it will all be taken off by private contract at home, I fear they will be very much mistaken. Dealers at home have not yet forgotten the severe lesson they learned in the autumn of 1865. What will be the consequence? There will be an immense accumulation of Tea at home, the whole of which will have to be immediately sold, and how? The answer to this is, forced off at public sale and probably at a ruinous sacrifice. I think buyers would do well to bear these facts in mind. It is that that the absent facts are ruling now that were paid into you, though I think they are still much too high, but the great fault is that we entirely overlooked the market at home. If buyers would draw back when they saw the monthly shipment far exceeding the demand at home, and endeavour to keep the export at something like 10 or 12 millions lbs. per month, I think there would still be some hope for a trade that would seem to be getting more and more unprofitable every year. I have written these few lines very hurriedly and have not thought it necessary to prove my statements by statistics. Possibly some able pen that will take up the matter and give additional weight to an argument which has at least some reason in it. I enclose my card and beg to remain,

Your obdt. servant,
June 20th, 1867. CHAASZEE.

Law Reports.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT. June 20th, 1867.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

DELCOIR v. O'BRIEN.
The prisoner was charged with theft and adultery, but the latter charge was subsequently withdrawn to be hereafter prosecuted in the French Court, and prisoner pleaded not guilty to the other.

JOHN DELCOIR.—I am keeper of a coffee-house in the French concession. I know the prisoner; for the last 15 months he has been living in my house. I have on several occasions turned him out, but he always returned. On Wednesday morning I returned to my house from the Cremorne Gardens, and found him in bed with my wife. We had a scuffle and I went to call the police; on my return I found him under a bed in another room. We had another scuffle, during which he presented a revolver at me, I struck it out of his hand with a gun and cut his finger slightly. He then tried to get off, got down to the yard and was arrested by a policeman I had called. On searching him while I was by, there were found in his pockets a revolver, and several bullets, some money and a pocket-book with papers. I identify a cheque (produced) found in the above pocket-book as mine. It is a cheque for \$50, signed by myself and made payable to bearer on the Comptoir d'Escompte dated 31st March. I saw it last 4 days ago; on Monday it was in my own safe. My wife and myself were the only parties who had access to that safe. During my recent absence my wife had the key of it. The other papers in the pocket-book are accounts which were given him by my wife to collect, I recognize the pocket-book as one I have seen formerly with him. The gold locket I also identify as my own, and also the half dollar which I recognize by its peculiar edge; these were last seen by me in my safe. When the prisoner was searched, and the things found on him, he said nothing. He only objected to the policeman searching the pocket-book. He must have put on his clothes while I went to the station, for I found him under the bed dressed when I returned.

TO PRISONER.—You were not always in my employ, my wife turned you away in the first instance from Cremorne Gardens, I did it the second—last Christmas I told you you might go to the Cremorne Gardens if you were in want of food. I was not drunk when I returned in the morning, nor had I been drinking. I did not give you the \$50 cheque. I never told my wife to give you \$46.

GUILLAUME PICHON, a French Municipal policeman.—I recognize the prisoner. I saw him last at the Police Station. He scolded him and found on him the things before mentioned. I handed them to M. Antoine, the Superintendent of police, and I put him in custody. Prisoner was unwilling for me to have the pocket book, and I took it by force.

BRUNDET DELCOIR.—I am Mr. Delcoir's wife. I was married in the United States on the 15th July 1863.

TO PRISONER.—I have turned you out of Cremorne Gardens for being drunk and insulting me. At the time I was imprisoned you had full charge of the house. Mr. Delcoir set you up in a house in the French Concession. Last Monday night Mr. Delcoir on coming home was a little in liquor. He went in to your room and turned you out of bed. I think you have been employed for the last ten months about the house. You always collected the bills for the house for the last 12 months. You had no means of getting to my safe unless I gave you the key. I gave you the small locket produced. I also took out of the safe a Bank order (I don't know the amount: I think about \$50), and gave you it by Mr. Delcoir's order. It was to buy something from Davis Auction room. I subsequently saw the note with Mr. Delcoir. He said he "meant to give it in part payment to O'Brien." He asked me how much money was coming to you; I said about \$46. He told me to pay you that sum when he was gone. If you had wanted to rob us, you had many opportunities for so doing; as we went several times to our country house. Mr. Delcoir beat you yesterday morning, you did not strike him. He threw you down in the yard. I said it would be better to have you arrested by the police. He likewise attacked you with a gun and a bayonet. You were keeping the bar and used to have the money sometimes for two or three days. I never missed anything nor did I ever hear my husband say that he did. When Mr. Delcoir returned yesterday I think you were in your room. None of the things produced are stolen from Mr. Delcoir, nor were they in his keeping to have them stolen.

TO PROSECUTOR.—I do not know when you arrived yesterday. I was on the stairs going down as you came up. I did not see O'Brien run under the bed. I had the key of the safe. I gave you the bank cheque, two days before the row. You gave him the cheque to release some goods; he did not release them. I did not give O'Brien any of your neckties or shirts. This witness was examined at some length by the Court, but nothing was elicited as to the charge of theft, to invalidate the state-

ment that the articles in question had been given by her to O'Brien.

As the prosecutor established nothing beyond the mere possession by O'Brien of the articles, and did not prove that he received them against his (the husband's) consent or will, or that there was any *animus furandi* on his part, the charge of theft could not be sustained; and the prisoner was accordingly dismissed.

POLICE COURT.

June 17th.

Before R. MOWAT, Esq.

HENRY CHARLES BLACK was charged with being up country without a passport. He admitted the offence. He was one of Mr. Winstanley's drill sergeants, and after being dismissed by him for drunkenness he returned to Shanghai. His story is that, being out of employment, his boy, who was a mandarin, offered to take him up country under the protection of his pass. He was in liquor at the time and consented to go.

YANG-OO-CHANG, a private servant of the district magistrate of Chang-chow, said—prisoner was brought to my master's office by a mandarin and I was ordered to see that he came to Shanghai. He got as far as Quin-san when he went ashore and got drunk, he again went ashore at Su-ke-pu and got drunk, and at this time refused to come aboard. He was at length persuaded to come on board. Two miles further on he made at me with a chopper; he was drunk at the time; when we got to Lin-cha on the Soochow creek—he went ashore to a foreigner's house and stayed there.

MR. STROKACH stated that Black was arrested there by a Municipal policeman.

As prisoner was brought in the first instance at Wu-hang-chow, which is 300 li from Shanghai, the magistrate sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

June 18th.

J. Towers, Captain of the Water Lily, was charged with assaulting Mr. Lans his chief mate.

MR. LANS said.—I am chief officer of the *Water Lily*. On Saturday morning I was washing decks, the Captain was in his berth, he was drunk at the time. He came out in a great passion. He came up to me and said I was useless and knocking the ship to pieces. He then struck me behind the neck and used threatening language, he afterwards apologized and said he was sorry, and I gave up going to the Consul. The following Sunday he was mad drunk and struck me again. He told me if I went to the Consul he would break all my bones. I believe my life to be in danger.

Assault proved. Sentenced to two weeks imprisonment and to find security of two persons in £25 each to keep the peace towards plaintiff.

An enquiry was held on the 18th instant into the circumstances attending the death of Thomas J. Ross, late second mate of the ship *Lemnoz Castle*.

ALFRED BRUNTON, master of the *Lemnoz Castle*, deposed that the deceased left the ship at about 6.30 p.m., on the 2nd instant and said he was going to church. I never heard or saw anything more of him until, on Sunday, the 18th Mr. Gilroy came and told me that the body of a man was lying on the beach on the Hong-que wharf, which he suspected to be that of the deceased. I accompanied him to the spot where the body lay, and recognised the clothing to be that in which second mate was dressed when he left the ship. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, so I was unable to recognise the features. I am quite satisfied that the body was that of Mr. Ross. I had reported the fact of his disappearance at the Consulate, and at the Police Station. I did not suppose that he intended to desert. He requested Dr. Smith to view the body. He did so, and acted his opinion to be that Ross came by his death by drowning. He could discover no evidence of violence.

No further evidence can be obtained as to the circumstances under which the deceased came by his death.

Captain Stool of the ship *Sebastian Cabot* has favoured us with the following account of the Steuart Islands, which we have no doubt will be of benefit to vessels coming in their direction, more particularly to those who unfortunately may have been shipwrecked; as from accounts of the savage nature of the natives of the Solomon

Island and others in their vicinity, their crews may be afraid to land on the Steuart. Isles through the very meagre and unsatisfactory descriptions of them and their inhabitants, which are given by the sailing directions.

"The ship *Sebastian Cabot* of Liverpool under my command, called at the Steuart Islands, situated in lat. 8.20 N. long. 163.2 E., on the 16th May 1867. They consist of a group of 4 Islands connected with each other by a coral reef; they are very low, covered with trees, and cannot be seen in clear weather at a greater distance than 12 miles, the largest Island is about a mile and a half long, and the total of the inhabitants of the group is less than 200. A number of the natives came off to the ship in Canoes resembling in every particular those used by the Gingeloes. They are a very fine stout and goodlooking race of men, their colour is tawny with long hair, and are extremely simple in their behaviour and their dealings. They brought on board for exchange, a quantity of fowls, ducks, pigs, coconut oil, &c. Tobacco was the great object of their wishes, and they dealt very liberally. Knives, fish-hooks and needles were among their wants which we supplied. One of the natives had a book in which was inscribed by their respective masters the names of all vessels that had visited the Islands for some years, and from this it appeared that it was twelve months from the date of the last, a whaler's visit. All the natives speak English pretty well, but one of them seemed very proud of his attainments and repeated the Alphabet very correctly. This man had in his possession a certificate which was granted him by the Master of a vessel in testimony of services rendered in refitting, and for the hospitality and attention shown to his crew who were sick, and who remained on that Island some weeks to recover. Not the slightest apprehension of hostility need be raised in landing here, indeed parties coming here shipwrecked or in any kind of distress may be certain of being relieved and their wants attended to by these excellent and humane, though primitive people.

Captain Steele also says; having been deceived by the directions with regard to the Island of Seypan (one of the Ladrões, North Pacific), which I was induced to visit through their statements of the ease with which they alleged supplies were to be obtained. I am inclined to send you a few particulars which may be the means of preventing others from being misled in the same way.

The ship *Sebastian Cabot* sailed within 500 yards of the shore where it was described that a good anchorage exists; but nothing could be more erroneous. There is no opening in the reef which lays N.W. of the Island, nor was there any point of approach along the shore which we could discover. The above reef extends along the coast about 10 miles in a W.S.W. direction, a number of boats crowded with men were engaged fishing inside the reef, but paid not the slightest attention to us or showed the least sign of coming off to ascertain our wants, so as there was no means of communicating, we proceeded on our course.

POOCHOW TEA.

The *Poochow Advertiser* of June 1, says:—The *Mailand* left yesterday, the *Serica* leaves to-day, and to-morrow the *Taeeping* will leave, so for then we shall have a race this year between these three clipper; but what has become of the *Ariel*? We fear her chance of starting fair for the Ocean race this season is gone. We regret this, as she would have added so much more to its interest. Freight is low for first clippers, being only £4 per ton without the additional 10s. per ton to the first home arrival. Notwithstanding this, we hope the ships will manifest their sailing qualities after the old style, nor slute night of their former competition. The news by rail must be of nothing but rumours of war we should naturally have supposed that in the face of such a gloomy array of intelligence purchasers of tea would pause, still there was no such manifestation; and only yesterday, after 60,000 chests of tea had been settled and when 3000 more were all that remained on the market, was any slackness visible. Buyers ceased to buy by force of necessity; because there was not enough for them to buy. Yesterday the market was stiff from the small quantity (3,000 chests) of tea available and prices were tending upwards. The Chinese allege the present sudden and apparently causeless flood of tea from the river (we have censured) to be the reason why teas are so scarce—the loss water as they call at preventing teas coming down. This may be part of the truth, though certainly it is not our can be the whole. We suspect that the Chinese are under good leadership, and if we should hear that they have been endeavouring to force their own prices on the foreigner by keeping the stocks in market low, we should not be surprised.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 22, 1867.

Our issue of the 15th instant noted the arrival of the 20th April Mail, this morning the Mail of 10th May arrived. Telegrams have since been received via Kiachta, and this Mail brings dates to 30th May. The Market generally has been more animated, and both Imports and Exports have participated in the activity inspired by increased confidence. The *Helan Nicholson* from London with general cargo arrived on the 20th, and the *Matador* and *Amazon*, from Sydney, with Coals, on the 17th and 19th respectively. The *Ajak* (s.), *Gosamer*, *Sir Lancelot* and *Whitell*, have sailed with new tons.

SOFT GOODS.—The Market has somewhat improved; the arrival of the steamer from Tientsin on Thursday having given an impetus to several articles—any improvement in that Market would not favourably on prices here.

GRAY SHIRTINGS.—Are in fair demand, and holders not forcing sales, prices are steady at quotations. Best Eagles 8 lbs. 4 Tls. 2.60.

T-CLOTHS.—A little lower for inferior makes, but best goods still wanted, of these there are but few.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Are quite neglected. Drills in better enquiry and prices rather firmer.

WOOLENS.—Long Ells have been placed to a fair extent at Tls. 7.25 for *H.H.* assorted, and 7.20 for *C.P.H.* Scarlet do not maintain their value of a fortnight since.

CAMELTS.—A few sales of favorite colors are reported at fair prices, but ordinary assortments continue very dull of sale.

SPANISH STRIPES.—*H.H.* have been sold at 65 cents per yard, the demand is not active, and in other Woollens there is no new feature.

METALS.—There is little change to note. Buyers have fairly supplied themselves, Stocks have not been increased and prices remain about the same. Nail Rod, for best brands Tls. 2.50 a 2.55 per picul.

COALS.—Stocks have been increased by the vessels named as arrived from Sydney, and the Cargo of the *Lady Alice* from Nagasaki.

Cardiff, from ships' side	Tls. 15 sales.
N. Wales	14 nominal.
English	14 a 15 nominal.
Anthracite	13.00 a 13.50 nom. sales to arrive at 13.25
Sydney	12.00 nominal.
Japan	7.75 sales to arrive.
Formosa	6 nominal.

SUGAR.—The Market remains in an unsatisfactory condition, and prices have been somewhat depressed by unfavourable news from Nagasaki. Sales can only be made by submitting to lower prices, but holders generally wait for a better demand. A Sale of a small quantity of Canton White, has been effected at Tls. 5.80.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—This cargo continues to be enquired for some small parcels of Rattans, Sapan Wood, and Tin Slabs have come up from Hongkong, and rates may be marked—

Rattans, -	Tls. 2.40 a 3.80.
Sapanwood, (sales)	3.50
Sandalwood, (sales)	3.50
Black Pepper,	5.95 a 6.00.
Tin, Malacca,	18.30 offered.

STOCKS & SHARES.—Nothing to report.

LAND & HOUSES.—A Chinese property, situated in the Maloo consisting of 7m. 8f. 2l. Oh. land and 110 Native houses also a Native theatre, the whole yielding a rental of \$1,080 per annum, has been sold for Tls. 2,500. A lot of land measuring 23 mow on the river side, Hong-que settlement, near to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Wharf, sold at the rate of Tls. 17 per mow. Rentals of Foreign and Chinese houses steady.

IMPORTS.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

GREY SHIRTINGS—	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	LEAD	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
7 lbs.	Pp 2.25 to 2.30	2.50	TIN PLATES	Pp 4.40 to 4.50	4.60
8 to 8 1/2 lbs.	" 2.50	2.60	White	Pp 4.50 to 4.60	4.80
9 to 9 1/2 lbs.	" 2.90	3.00	STEEL	Pp 3.75 to 3.85	3.95
WHITE SHIRTINGS	" "	"	FLINTS	Pp 0.80 to 0.90	0.95
56 Reed	" 2.25	2.35	WINDOW GLASS	Pp 2.75 to 2.85	2.90
60	" 2.35	2.45	PEPPER—		
64	" 2.50	2.70	Black	Pp 6.00 to 6.05	6.10
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	" 4.50	4.75	White	" 8.50	9.00
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	" 4.00	4.25	BEET NET		
AMERICAN SHIRTINGS, 40 yds.	" 4.25	4.50	Cochin China	3.10	3.30
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	" 4.00	4.30	Singapore	" 2.40	2.60
T-CLOTHS—			RATTANS—		
6 to 7 lbs.	" 1.75	2.30	Straits, common	" 2.40	3.00
8 to 8 1/2 lbs.	" 2.60	2.80	Barfingasing	" 4.30	4.70
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	" Pp 0.75 to 0.85	0.85	SAPAN WOOD—		
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			3 pieces weighing 1 picul	" 2.80	3.00
White, 40 yds.	Pp 2.70 to 2.80	3.10	6 a 7	" 2.10	2.30
Dyed, Assorted	" 2.55 to 3.10		SANDAL WOOD—		
BROCADES—			South Sea Island	" 3.30	3.60
White, 40 yds.	" 2.75 to 2.90		Mahabur	" 13.50	13.50
Dyed, Assorted	" 3.15 to 3.50		MANGROVE BARK—		
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	" 5.75 to 7.00		Singapore and Penang	" 0.65 to 0.75	0.80
CHINTZ—			Siam	" 0.95 to 1.00	1.00
Assorted, 25 yds.	" 1.80 to 2.50		Tix	" 17.00 to 17.50	18.00
Blue	" 1.80 to 1.95		Malacca	" 18.00 to 18.50	
Brown	" 2.25 to 2.35		RICE—		
THREE REPS, 24 yds.	" 2.60 to 3.50		Arman and Rangoon	"	
VELVETS—			Siam, Cargo	"	
Black, 22 in.	Pp 0.23 to 0.24	0.24	good to finest white	"	
Blue, 22 in.	" 0.23		Saigon	"	
VELVETEENS—			Bengal, com. to middling	" 1.20 to 1.40	1.40
Black, 18 in.	" 0.16 to 0.17	0.17	good to fine	" 1.60 to 1.90	1.90
36 in.	" 0.25 to 0.26		SUGAR—		
CAMELTS, English—			Black, Swatow and Amoy	" 2.80 to 3.00	3.00
S, 50 yds.	Pp 14.25 to 14.50	14.50	Formosa	" 2.70 to 3.20	3.20
S S	" 13.50 to 14.00		Brown, Hainan	" 3.60 to 3.80	3.80
S S S	" 12.50		Formosa & Amoy	" 3.70 to 3.90	3.90
LONG ELLS—			Swatow	" 3.90 to 4.20	4.20
Scarlet, 24 yds.	" 7.20 to 7.40	7.40	Canton	" 3.50 to 3.80	3.80
Assorted	" 7.00 to 7.25		Manila	" 2.90 to 3.50	3.50
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	" 13.00 to 14.00		White, common to fair	" 4.10 to 4.50	4.50
CHAMP LASTINGS, 30 yds.	" 6.00 to 10.50		medium	" 4.50 to 5.50	5.50
CHAMP LASTINGS	" 5.00 to 5.50		fine to finest	" 6.10 to 6.50	6.50
ORLANS—			COALS—		
Figured, 30 yds.	" 4.50 to 5.00		English	Pp 13.00 to 14.00	14.00
Plain, 40 yds.	" 4.75 to 5.00		American Anthracite	" 13.00 to 13.25	13.25
INOX—			Sydney	" 13.00 to	
Flat and Round	Pp 2.50 to		Japan	" 7.75 to 8.00	8.00
Nail Rod	" 2.55 to 2.70				
Hoop	" 2.15 to 2.25				

OPIMUM.—*Malacca.*—The market has been nearly at a standstill during the past fortnight, arrivals have been heavy; there is no demand at the out ports, and the money market is tight; consequently business has been on a most limited scale. A few chests only have clinged hands at Tls. 540 a 645.

Patna.—There is very little old drug in stock; quotations are Tls. 447 a 450. A few sales of new Patna were made early in the fortnight at Tls. 460; prices subsequently fell to Tls. 448 a 450; but more favourable advices from Hongkong have since advanced the rate to Tls. 455 at which the market closes firm.

	Malacca.	Patna.
Stock on June 5th, 1867	3,089 Chests.	1,109 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	1,137 "	409 "
Total	4,226 Chests.	1,518 Chests.
Deliveries	875 "	518 "
Estimated Stocks on June 21st, 1867	3,351 Chests.	1,000 Chests.

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEA.—A few small purchases only have as yet been made on this market; at prices which, though more irregular than we have ever known them, show on Hongkew Tea a loss of one to three taels. These rates, however, still lay down about last London quotations, and, viewing the heavy Export, a still further decline seems generally to be expected. From the subjoined details of the settlements it will be seen that the fine Ningchows from KiuKiang have been selling at about three taels below the prices paid here at the opening last year, and that common Teas have been selling extremely high proportionately. The stock actually on offer on this market consists of some twenty chops in Foreign and about thirty in Chinese hands, the bulk being medium and common Tea, such as is now worth 1s. 2d. a 1s. 6d. on London market. Many of the chops contain a large portion of old Tea, and some few appear to be entirely old leaf freshened up with the fumes of new. The advices received of the very large business doing in Hankow and Foochow appears to have entirely destroyed all desire to operate here, and only in isolated instances, generally to complete the cargoes of vessels laden with Hankow Teas, have buyers shown any disposition to avail themselves of this market.

Total settlements comprise, at Exchange 6s. 4d. and Freight £3 per ton:—	
340 chests, Opack, medium	at Tls. 29.0.0 = 1s. 8 1/2d.
1,220 "	Oonam, common to medium at Tls. 23.0.0 a 23.5.0 = 1s. 4 1/2d. a 1s. 5d.
1,850 "	Ningchow, fine to finest at Tls. 32.5.0 a 34.0.0 = 1s. 10 1/2d. a 1s. 11 1/2d.
270 "	Hohow, fine at Tls. 32.0.0 a 34.0.0 = 1s. 10d. a 1s. 11 1/2d.
4,380 chests.	
67,540 "	Re-shipments—
71,920 "	Do. to date last mail—
700	

Total this season—
72,620 chests, against 23,400 chests to date last year. Stock, 27,000 chests, against 8,000 last year.

GREEN TEA.—We have nothing to report with the exception of the settlement of 400 half chests common Fychow at Tls. 231. The 3,000 half-chests fine Moyunes in stock are still held for last year's rates and the remaining common Teas have been mostly withdrawn from the market to resappear probably with the arrival of the new crop a month hence.

Settlements to date, 400 half-chests, against 260 half-chests last year. Stock, 6,000 half-chests, against 1,000 half-chests last year.

We are unable to give reliable quotations, so we omit our usual table.
HANKOW.—We cannot do better than quote the words of the Chamber of Commerce Circular of that port, as follows:—"A considerable business has been transacted during the past fortnight, and shipments are being hurried forward with startling rapidity. Of finest Teas only one or two chops have been shown, and realised full prices; the supply of these is now exhausted. Medium to fine comprise the majority of the settlements and recent purchases, considering quality, show an advance of about Tls. 2 per picul on rates ruling last mail; of these the prices reported are more than usually irregular. Oonams, of fair to medium grade, have not commanded much attention, and a slight reduction may be quoted."

Quotations were:—

Oonams, finest	30.0.0 to 31.5.0 = 2s. 0 1/2d. to 2s. 1 1/2d. per lb.
" medium to fine	24.0.0 to 29.5.0 = 1s. 8 1/2d. to 2s. 0 1/2d. "
Oonams, fair to fine	19.0.0 to 24.5.0 = 1s. 5 1/2d. to 1s. 9d. "
" medium to fine Oonfa	24.5.0 to 26.5.0 = 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10 1/2d. "

The settlements, &c., stood as under on the 14th June in the two seasons:

	Arrivals.	Settlements.	Stock.
1867-8	102,430 chests.	153,430 chests.	29,000 chests.
1866-7	133,700	109,700	29,000

The "Ada," "Challenger," and "Eliza Shaw," had all sailed for London, leaving no other direct ship in port.

KIUKIANG.—The settlements of Congou to June 15th comprise 3,200 chests Ningchow at Tls. 25 a 28 (1s. 10d. a 2s. 0d.), and about 800 chests Hohow at Tls. 26 a 28. In addition to these there had been forwarded to Shanghai some 12,000 chests, partly contracts, partly shipments on Native account. The quality of the Teas is water is about equal to last season. Between 7,000 and 8,000 chests remained in stock. Of Green Teas there was nothing to report. Statistics were:—

	Arrivals.		Settlements.		Stock.	
	Black.	Green.	Black.	Green.	Black.	Green.
1866-7	23,800	nil	16,400	nil.	7,400	nil. packages.
1865-6	11,400	nil	9,600	nil.	1,800	nil. "

EXPORT of Tea from SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS, (in lbs.)

To Great Britain, direct—	Black.	Green.	Total.
Export from 1st June 1867	1,845,450	93,271	1,938,727
June 10, "John H. Worcester," to London	698,351	32,419	730,770
"15, "Sir Lancelot," "	1,209,309	45,132	1,254,441
"15, "Eliza Shaw" (Hankow)	1,000,857		1,000,857
"17, "Challenger" (")	813,500		813,500
"18, "Gosamer" "	1,012,583	3,653	1,016,236
"18, "Ajax" (str.)	1,196,072		1,196,072
"19, "Ada" (from Hankow)	916,300		916,300
"20, "Whitell," "			(Cargo not yet circulated)
Total from 1st June 1867, to date	7,951,128	174,475	8,125,603
Against total Export same period 1865-6	3,016,400	699,128	3,715,528
To North America,			
Export from 1st June 1867			
Total from 1st June 1867, to date			
Against total Export same period 1865-6		1,468,540	1,468,540

SILK.—During the past fortnight considerable transactions have taken place at higher rates, and the settlements are estimated at fully 4,000 bales: making a total of 5,700 bales since the 1st June. Until within the past few days the Chinamen were anxious to realize their stocks, but on receipt of the Telegraphic news *via* Kinchta, many of the Foreigners holding orders from England and the Continent were desirous of at once executing them, and a brisk competition was the result. This as may be imagined, led to advanced prices, and rates were daily forced up until they reached the quotations given below, which show an advance of fully Tls. 45 a 50 per picul for Tatstles, and Tls. 25 a 35 for Karahing Tassams. The demand has been chiefly for Chops and good silks, and lower grades could have been bought at comparatively cheaper rates.

The late arrivals fully confirm former fears regarding the coarseness of the new silk, the parcels to hand being chiefly very full in size, and owing to the hurried manner in which the silk has been packed to meet the increased demand at this port, many of the settlements are much mixed in size and quality. Thus far the reports of the second crop from all districts are satisfactory, and the Chinamen are unanimous in asserting their belief that we shall have fully 45,000 a 50,000 bales of China silk available for Export. Arrivals having come forward freely, the unsold stock has increased to 4,000 bales, and about 9,000 bales are known to be close at hand. From Ningpo 300 a 400 bales have been received.

The Messageries Imperiales steamer "Phoebe" and P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Ganges" have arrived from Japan, with dates to the 12th instant, and bring forward 157 bales of silk. Owing to the small stock, chiefly composed of common and undesirable silk, the transactions had been very trivial, estimated at only 200 bales of Hank sorts, medium to common grades, at a reduction of \$30 a 40 per picul on previous rates. There were still a few bales of fine Maibash on the market for which \$880 per picul were asked, and \$800 offered. Unsold stock about 200 bales medium to inferior quality. The reports received from the interior regarding the new crop, had been favorable, and small musters were expected to be received in about 10 days.

	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61
Transactions since last mail estimated at	Bales. 4,000	Bales. 1,300	Bales. 8,900	Bales. 25	Bales. 355	Bales. 2,000	Bales. 1,400
Making total settlements from 1st July '66 to date—							
For Coast, Europe & India...	32,300	33,450	35,000	26,112	51,393	63,000	77,000
For America	04	87	200	450	610	160	1,050
Unsold Stock estimated at about	4,000	1,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	3 a 4,000	2 a 3,000
Total Export from 1st July 1866 to date—	Raw Silk.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Japan.	Total.		
Brought forward from last Report	25,573	57	14	13,373	40,017		
June 7th, "Sunda," for Hongkong	1,523	...	...	295	1,818		
Total	28,096	67	14	13,668	41,835		
Season 1865-66	31,790	67	14	11,709	43,650		

PURCHASERS.—In Tals, are per picul of 133½ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, at charges paid to England at Exchange, Gs. 4d. per tael.

London Value per lb.
26th April, 1867.

Patties.—Chop No. 1	Tls. 600 a 615 p. pel. 33s.	1d. a 32s.	10d. p. lb. 32s.	Od. a 33s.	Od.
" 2	Tls. 580 a 595	32s.	Od. a 32s.	9d.	31s. Od. a 31s. 6d.
" 3	Tls. 565 a 575	31s.	2d. a 31s.	8d.	30s. Od. a 30s. 6d.
Market " 4	Tls. 545 a 555	30s.	1d. a 30s.	7d.	28s. Od. a 29s. Od.
" 5 & 6 com. Tls. 510 a 530	29s.	2d. a 29s.	6d.	26s.	Od. a 27s. 6d.
Tassam—Chop No. 1	Tls. 320 a 500	25s.	Od. a 27s.	3d.	23s. Od. a 25s. 6d.
" 2	Tls. 500 a 510	27s.	Od. a 28s.	2d.	27s. Od. a 27s. 6d.
" 3	Tls. 480 a 490	26s.	7d. a 27s.	1d.	25s. 6d. a 26s. 6d.
" 4, 5 & 6 com. Tls. 420 a 470	23s.	4d. a 26s.	Od.	18s.	Od. a 24s. Od.
Yonfa, and } No. 1	Tls. 530 a 550	29s.	3d. a 30s.	Od.	29s. Od. a 30s. Od.
rainings, } " 2	Tls. 510 a 515	28s.	2d. a 28s.	6d.	27s. Od. a 29s. Od.
" 3	Tls. 450 a 485	21s.	11d. a 29s.	10d.	26s. Od. a 27s. 6d.
" 4 & 6 com. Tls. 430 a 440	23s.	11d. a 21s.	6d.	21s.	Od. a 25s. 6d.
Hongchow Tatstle	Tls. 475 a 490	26s.	3d. a 27s.	1d.	21s. 6d. a 27s. 6d.
Nanking	Tls. 415 a 450	23s.	1d. a 21s.	11d.	19s. Od. a 21s. Od.
Lungong	Tls. 395 a 410	22s.	Od. a 22s.	10d.	21s. Od. a 22s. Od.

The Mess. Imp. Steamer "Duplex" (sailed to-day) had on board 3,173 bales China, and 64 bales Japan, making a total of 3,237 bales of Silk;—and the P. & O. Co.'s Str. "Malacca" has about 500 bales China, and 93 bales Japan Silk engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

During the fortnight no important business has been done in Exchange. The favorable news received by telegrams via Kinchta having induced buyers to pay higher prices for Silk, a number of documentary bills came forward and the rates advanced rapidly to 6½ to 7.

Owing to the dull state of imports, the demand for Bank bills was very limited, and we quote from 6½ to 6¾.

The opium market being quiet no great transactions have taken place in India bills. Closing rates are from 303 to 310. A little has been done at 313 on Calcutta.

Mexican dollars are neglected and quoted 75.

Money easier with Chinamen, but more requested for foreign account. 10 per cent easily to be made on good security.

On London } Bank Rate, sight, ...	Gs. 4½d.	
" } Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, ...	Gs. 3½d.	
" } Credits, ...	Gs. 4½d.	
On Paris— } Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight, ...	Gs. 4½d.	
" } Bank, 3 months' sight, ...	frs. 8.05.	
" } Documentary, 4 months' sight, ...	frs. 8.05.	
On Calcutta— } Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	Rs. 360 per 100 Tals.	
" } Bank, ...	Rs. 300	
On Hongkong— } Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	28 per cent discount,	
" } Private, 15 days' sight, ...		

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168½ per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.2 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—75.50.

CARLOS DOLLARS.—76.16

COPPER CASH.—1,360 per Tael.

HANKOW, JUNE 15, 1867.

Since the last issue of this report on the 1st instant, there has been a slightly improved demand for articles of British manufacture. Cotton Goods continue to attract most attention, Woollens and Worsteds being out of season, are difficult to place.

IMPORTS.

	T.m.c.	T.m.c.		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—			WOOLLENS—Continued.		
7 to 7½ lbs.	P pe. 2.3.0	to 2.4.0	Camlets, English, S	P pe. 15.0.0	to 15.7.0
8½ to 8½ "	" 2.5.5	" 2.6.2	" S S	" 13.7.5	" 15.0.0
9 to 10 "	" 3.2.0	" 3.5.0	" S S S	" 12.5.0	" 13.0.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			" H B B	" 18.5.0	" 19.5.0
56 to 60 reed	" 2.3.8	" 2.5.0	LASTINGS	" 14.0.0	" 14.2.5
64 to 66 "	" 2.6.0	" 2.5.5	LONG ELS—		
68 to 72 "	" 2.9.0	" 3.2.0	H H Scarlet	" 7.5.0	" 7.6.0
T-CLOTHS—			" Assorted	" 7.0.0	" 7.3.0
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide...	" 2.0.0	" 2.1.0	G G	" 7.0.0	" 7.2.0
7 to 7½ " 32 "	" 2.2.0	" 2.5.5	Scarlet	" 7.2.0	" 7.4.0
8 to 8½ " 36 "	" 2.7.0	" 3.0.0	METALS—		
DRILLS—			Lead	P pl. 5.4.0	" 5.6.0
American, 40 yds.	" 4.4.0	" 4.6.0	Tin	" 19.5.0	" 20.5.0
English, 40 yds.	" 3.8.0	" 4.1.0	RAW COTTON	" 14.2.5	" 19.5.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown	P doz. 0.8.0	" 0.8.5	STUAM—		
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			Brown, Canton	" 4.0.0	" 4.4.0
White	P pe. 2.8.0	" 2.9.0	Amoy, &c.	" 3.7.0	" 3.9.0
Dyed, Assorted	" 3.3.0	" 3.6.0	Manilla	" 3.8.0	" 4.1.0
BROCADES—			White, No. 1	" 6.6.0	" 6.8.0
White	" 2.8.0	" 3.0.0	" No. 2	" 5.8.0	" 6.0.0
Dyed, Assorted	" 3.4.0	" 4.0.0	JAPAN PRODUCE—		
DAIAGAS—			Seaweed, Long	" 3.8.0	" 3.9.0
White	" 4.3.0	" 4.7.0	" Cut	" 3.8.0	" 8.0.0
Dyed, Assorted	" 6.0.0	" 7.4.0	Isinglass	" 36.0.0	" 40.0.0
CHINTZ, Assorted	" 2.0.0	" 2.3.0	Mushrooms	" 31.0.0	" 35.0.0
VELVETS—			Cuttle Fish	" 9.0.0	" 12.0.0
18 in. Black	P yd. 0.1.6	" 0.1.7	STRAITS PRODUCE—		
22 in. Black	" 0.2.6	" 0.2.8	Pepper, Black	" 6.3.0	" 6.8.0
ORLEANS CLOTH—			Peppers	" 3.8.0	" 4.8.0
Plain	P pe. 5.0.0	" 5.5.0	Indians	" 12.5.0	" 13.2.5
Figured	" 5.3.0	" 5.5.0	Sandalwood, old	" 3.5.0	" 5.5.0
WOOLLENS—			" new	" 2.2.0	" 4.2.0
Spanish Stripes	P yd. 0.6.5	" 0.8.5	OPERA—		
Malib Cloth	" 1.5.0	" 2.1.0	Malwa new	P ch. 575	" 580
Medium Cloth	" 1.1.0	" 1.3.0	old	" 470	" 485
Broad Cloth	" 1.3.0	" 1.5.0			

EXPORTS.

	T.m.c.	T.m.c.		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
OILS—			RUHARB, best	P pl. 3.5.0	" 4.5.0
Sow-yow, 63 cattles	P tub 5.0.0	to 5.4.0	TOBACCO—		
Hongchow-yow, 54 cattles	" 4.0.0	" 4.7.0	Green	" 34.0.0	" 38.0.0
Pa-Tung-yow	P pl. 5.6.0	" 5.7.0	Yellow	" 24.0.0	" 27.0.0
Chayow	" 8.8.0	" 9.0.0	Leaf	" 7.0.0	" 7.2.5
TALLOW	P pe. 7.4.0	" 8.6.0	HEMI—		
FRESH—	P pl. 25.0.0	" 27.0.0	White	" 12.0.0	" 13.0.0
WAX—			Green	" 64.0.0	" 75.0.0
White	" 320.0.0	" 330.0.0	SATFLOWER, Szechuen	" 64.0.0	" 75.0.0
Yellow	" 45.0.0	" 55.0.0			

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Bills at 4 months' sight ½ s. 5d. per tael; Credits, at 4 months' sight, 6s. 7d. On Hongkong, Bank, 15 days' sight, 20½ per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank Bills at 10 days' sight ¾ per cent discount; Private 10 days' sight, 4½ per cent discount.

GOLD.—Quotations are Bar and Leaf Tls. 157 a 158 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH.—Hankow-picked, Tls. 0.615 a 0.65 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS.—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 7 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

CHEFOO, JUNE 17, 1867.

The following charters have been lately fixed in Chefoo:—Cronkban, 3,000 piculs, to Hongkong, 15 days, \$1,000.—Pacific, 6,000 piculs, Newchwang to Hongkong, 25 days, 38 cents per picul.—Ecliptic, 9,000 piculs, to Swatow, 25 days, 27 cents per picul.—Sarah, 3,700 piculs, to Amoy, 10 days, 25 cents per picul.—Narciss, 3,800 piculs, to Tientsin, 12 days, \$950.—Anna, 3,300 piculs, to Hongkong, 15 days, 27 cents per picul.—Jacobus, 6,000 piculs, Newchwang to Swatow, 20 days, 30 cents per picul.—H. E. Suzanne, 8,100 piculs; Newchwang to Swatow, 25 days, \$2,930.—Nicoline, 8,200 piculs, Newchwang to Hongkong, 25 days, 38 cents per picul.

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 11, 1867.

The demand for Grey Shirtings has somewhat improved during the past fortnight, resulting in a further slight advance upon previous rates. Cotton Yarn has also been in greater request, the sales both to arrive and on the spot being considerable, and prices have entirely recovered from the decline noticed in the last Report. Camlets have been placed at a decline; all other manufactured goods remain without noticeable change.

Metals generally have improved, especially Hoop and Nail rod Iron. Sugar continues dull, and prices are nominal. In Saigon cargo Rice a fair business has been done at somewhat lower rates, other kinds are almost unsaleable.

IMPORTS.

	Dollars.		Dollars.
COTTON YARN—		CAMELS—	
Nos. 16 to 24	Flm. 70.00 to 72.00	S	P pe. 17.50 to 18.50
25 to 32	" 72.00 " 73.50	S S	" 16.50 " 18.75
33 to 42	" 74.00 " 76.00	S S S	" 15.00 " 16.25
GREY SHIRTINGS—		H B B	" 17.50 " 18.50
7.0 lbs.	P pe. 3.25 " 3.35	OULENS—	
8.1 lbs.	" 3.60 " 3.75	Plain	" 6.00 " 6.75
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	" 3.50 " 4.00	Figured	" 6.50 " 7.00
WHITE SHIRTINGS—		LONG ELS	" 8.00 " 9.00
56 to 60 reed	" 4.00 " 4.10	LASTINGS	" 13.00 " 15.00
61 to 66 "	" 4.20 " 4.30	LUSTRES	" 7.25 " 7.35
68 to 72 "	" 4.40 " 4.80	HANKETS	" 11.00 " 13.00
T-CLOTHS—		IRON NAIL ROD	P pl. 8.00 " 8.40
6.0 lbs.	" 2.25 " 3.25	LEAD	" 7.00 " 7.50
6.8 to 7.0 lbs.	" 2.70 " 3.20	TIN	" 10.00 " 20.00
TRUCKER IRON CLOTH, 2½ yds.	" 3.35 " 3.40	TIN PLATES	" 0.25 " 0.75
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—		COTTON—	
White	" 4.00 " 4.25	Ningpo	" 28.00 " 28.50
Dyed	" 4.00 " 4.25	Shanghai	" 27.50 " 28.00
BROCADES—		Tientsin	" 25.50 " 27.00
White	" 3.50 " 3.80	SUGAR, CANTON—	
Dyed	" 4.00 " 4.25	White, No. 1	P 8.75 " 9.00
VELVETS—		" No. 2	" 8.00 " 8.50
Black	" 11.00 " 12.00	Brown, No. 1	" 8.75 " 6.00
Assorted	" 8.50 " 9.50	Rice (Foreign)	" 3.00 " 3.15
CHINTZES	" 2.00 " 2.65	SAPIN WOOD	" 1.50 " 2.00
HANDKERCHIEFS	P doz. 0.75 " 1.10	RUHARB	P box 7.00 " "

EXPORTS.

Site—	Dollars.	Tea—	Dollars.
Myhaah (Best, offering ... P pl. ... to ...)	775	Fine to finest (latter nom.)	35.00 to 37.00
and Medium ...	775	Good medium ...	28.00
Sinslu Inferior ...	650	Medium ...	24.00
Koshu, best ...	700	Good common ...	21.00
medium ...	600	SHAWER, fine cut green ...	6.50
inferior ...	600	... brown ...	4.00
Ida, good, long hanks ...	...	Large uncut green ...	3.50
inferior ...	...	... brown ...	1.50
Oahu, best, offering ...	810	CUTTLE FISH, No. 1 ...	14.00
medium ...	700	... No. 2 ...	11.00
inferior ...	620	DRIED SHRIMPS ...	35.00
Sodal, best, offering ...	600	MUSHROOMS ...	35.00
medium ...	600	TOBACCO, No. 1 ...	7.00
inferior ...	600	GALL NUTS ...	8.50
Atchozen, best, offering ...	600	VEGETABLE WAX ...	22.00
medium ...	570	GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty) ...	3.50
inferior ...	570	RAPE SEED ...	3.90
Hatchojo, best ...	580	RAPE SEED OIL ...	12.50
inferior ...	620	CAMPION ...	22.00

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank & months' sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.—6 months' sight, nominal Private Paper, 4 months' sight, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.—6 months' sight, nominal. Shanghai, 10 days' sight, 75 1/2 at 73 1/2; Private Paper 73. Hongkong, 10 days' sight, Bank par; Private Paper, 1 to 1 1/4 per cent discount. Boos, 35 to 32 1/2.

PREIGHTS.—To London, per sailing vessel, £2 10s. to £2 per ton 50 ft. To New York, do, £3 to £3 10s., 40 ft.; to San Francisco, per P. M. str. \$15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., \$45 per ton 40 ft. To Shanghai and Hongkong, per sailing vessel, nominal.

TIENTSIN, JUNE 10, 1867.

A Tientsin circular says.—Owing to the continued absence of rain, the water routes from Tientsin into the interior, remain in an unnavigable state for laden boats; hence the inland traders persist in declining to operate in imports. Rates quoted to-day, (10th June) may be consequently considered to be nominal. Opium.—The market is extremely quiet, scarcely any business doing, and rates are gradually lowering.

Both the autumn and spring seed has failed, and the food of the people is becoming daily dearer. There is no demand for tonnage, as produce cannot come here.

Memo. of Imports to the port of Tientsin for three months—March, April, and May, 1867:—

In May	In May	In May	In May
1866	1867	1866	1867
Cotton Piece Goods—		Needles.....	33,571,000 43,795,000 104,545,000
Grey Shirtings.....	80,500 100,612 235,711	Window Glass.....	3,029 632 1,082
White do.....	32,405 35,496 91,245	Do do.....	5,655 22,185 31,560
Blue do.....	109 1,511 7,611	Seaweed.....	3,053,713 444,49 10,355,223
White Spotted do.....	2,750 10,650	Woolens.....	
Brocades.....	4,100 150 4,250	Spanish Stripes.....	552 428 1,850
Dyed Spots.....	750 15,350	Long Ella.....	558 163 192
Brocades.....	4,462 18,000 15,659	Camlets, English.....	849 699 1,740
Shirtings.....	230 2,417	Imitation.....	979 3,449 6,853
Chintzes.....	2,400 7,604 28,644	Laistings.....	659
Turkey Red Cambrics.....	1,09 1,511 7,611	Orapes.....	230 1,670 2,199
Drills, English.....	2,247 9,008 17,993	Orapes.....	3,685 2,603 6,250
American.....	209 2,752 12,942	Orapes, Figured.....	499 749
Dutch.....	1,099 37,243 93,688	Laistings, Plain.....	3,720 621 29,018
Jannaks.....	100 410	Woolen & Cotton Mixtures.....	5,237 15,337
Swiss.....	400 400	Super Brown.....	11,934,53 7,440,35 12,831,30
Velvets.....	216 49 403	White.....	3,313,69 17,476,56 29,900,71
Calcutta.....	290 1,719	Cumdy.....	1,236,75 2,401,23 2,918,97
Muslins.....	1,100 501 501	Opium, Malwa.....	60 49 60,30
Lines & Cotton Mixtures.....	209 2,145	Patna.....	969 24,14 74,54
Domestic.....	915 2,145	Benares.....	60 20,40 34,00
Dimities.....	1,100 501 501	Opium, Malwa.....	60 49 60,30
Russian Tickings.....	480	Prepared.....	663 1,09 1,06
Cottonades.....	1,950 2,880		
Handkerchiefs.....	1,000 1,618		
Cotton Thread.....	15,50 51,701 58,551		

T-Cloths imported during 1866 were 98,242, only 4,374 pieces in excess of the imports of the last three months.

The above memo. is taken from the Tientsin Custom's returns for May.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

GREY SHIRTINGS—		7 lb.....per piece	Tls. 2.25
81.....		2.45 to 2.50	
81.....		2.55	
9.....		2.60	
93.....		3.10	
WHITE SHIRTINGS—		reed 50.....per piece	Tls. 2.25
60.....		2.40	
64.....		2.70	
64.....		2.80	
72.....		3.00	
T-CLOTH, 24 yards—		6 lb.....per piece	Tls. 1.90
7 lb.....		1.95 to 2.05	
8 lb.....		2.75	
84 lb.....		2.90	
AMERICAN DRILLS—		40 yards.....	Tls. 4.10
AMERICAN JEANS—		30 yards.....	Tls. 2.90
ENGLISH DRILLS—		40 yards.....	Tls. 3.70
30.....		2.70	
HANDKERCHIEFS—		blue.....per doz.	0.60 to 0.80
brown.....		0.60 to 0.70	
WHITE SPOTS.....per piece		2.55	
DYED.....		3.00	
WHITE BROCADES.....		3.30	
DYED DAMASKS, assistd.....		6.00	
TURKEY RIDS.....		2.80 to 3.10	
DIMITIES.....		1.80	
MUSLINS.....		1.50	
CHINTZES—		assistd. large flowers.....	Tls. 1.80 to 2.30
blue.....		1.70 to 2.00	
brown.....		2.00 to 2.30	
VELVETS, 22 in. black per yd.....		0.24 to 0.25	
MAHOMEDANS.....		0.12 to 0.19	
WOOLLENS.....			
SPANISH STRIPES—		assorted.....	Tls. 0.68
Scarlet.....		0.80	
LONG ELLA.....		Scarlet.....per piece	Tls. 7.00
assorted.....		6.50	
CAMLETS, S.....		8 S.....	15.30
8 S.....		14.40	
FIGURED QUELANS.....		4.30 to 5.10	
Plain.....		4.40 to 5.00	
LASTINGS.....		13.00 to 14.00	

CAPE LASTINGS.....		4.00 to 4.80	
METALS.....			
LEAD.....per picul		Tls. 5.60	
TIN PLATES.....per box		5.80	
STEEL.....per picul		4.80 to 5.00	
QUICKSILVER.....		48.00	
INDIAN & STRAITS PRODUCE.....			
PEPPER Black.....		Tls. 5.60	
White.....		6.00	
BETEL NUT.....		6.00 to 7.00	
RATTANS.....		3.50	
SAPANWOOD.....			
Large.....per picul		Tls. 2.60	
Small.....		2.00	
SUGARS.....			
Canton White.....		6.00 to 8.50	
Brown.....		3.00 to 4.20	
Amoy White.....		7.50 to 8.50	
Formosa White.....		5.50 to 8.00	
Brown.....		2.80 to 3.20	
Manila White.....		5.50 to 8.00	
Brown.....		3.20 to 4.00	
JAPAN PRODUCE.....			
SEAWEED.....			
Long.....per picul		Tls. 3.50 to 4.00	
Cut.....		4.00 to 5.00	
GALNETS.....		7.00	
DRIED SHRIMPS.....		15.00	
TOBACCO LEAF.....		8.00	
MUSHROOMS (Heungsin).....		30.00	
ISINGLASS.....		35.00	
BICH DE MER.....		55.00	
TEA DUST.....		4.00 to 7.00	
CAMPION.....		25.00	
AWAKE.....		35.00	
SHAKESPIN.....		20.00 to 45.00	
SUNDRIES.....			
PASSIEY-SEAWEED.....		1.30	
ENGLISH THREAD.....		100 pgs. each 144	110.00
ENGLISH NEEDLES.....		2.20 to 4.00	
Wool Matches 200.....		26.50	
Do 100.....		21.00	
WOOD OIL.....		7.00	
OPIMUM.....			
Malwa.....per picul		Tls. 507.00	
Patna.....per chest		460.00	
Persian.....per picul		470.00	
EXPORTS.....			
COTTON, per Custom's picul		Tls. 14.30	
RUMBLE.....		50.00 to 70.00	
GOLD.....per candarben		15.50	
GOLD LEAF.....		16.10	

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN.

Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

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GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. NAPOLEON, PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the Academy of Medicine, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

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Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMINUTION OF ANIMA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health par excellence, in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cud Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

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This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co. is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

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This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as: GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, long and laborious digestion, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia Diarrhea,

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This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazil, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhea.

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Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine par excellence, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

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31my-68 3223

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[29mo 1511—67]

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Agents for Shanghai.

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

17jy 2-96 February 19th, 1867.

[Edited by R. S. GUNDRY. Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.]

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VICTORIA VIOLET.
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Trade Mark:
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21de-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866!

FRAUD.

No. 2.
ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for **Selling Spurious Articles** bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S.

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to **TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.**

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from Every respectable Dealer in China.
my17 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

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Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.
Chemically-prepared Cloth Belt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

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47no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FROM.	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June 15	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	June 14	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
15	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	11	do	Augustine Heard and Co
15	Malacca	Br str	1237	Tomlin	Hongkong	11	do	P. & O. Co
15	Whinfoo Pan	Chi str	209	George			Ballast	Chinese Government
15	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	12	General	Russell and Co
15	Soulo	Br bag	472	Edon	Fuchau	9	Poles	Russell and Co
17	Fei-long	Br str	200	Pritchard	Nagasaki	14	General	T. Kroes and Co
17	Moynue	Am str	700	G. Johnson	Hankow	14	Sundries	Russell and Co
17	Uona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hankow	14	do	Glover and Co
17	Matador	Br str	736	Klame	Sydney	14	do	Frazar and Co
17	Phaeq	Fr str	711	Hastin	Yokohama	14	General	Messageries Imperiales
17	Ying-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin	12	do	Trautmann and Co
18	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	17	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
18	Trebolgan	Br str	1171	Lewis	Fuchau	11	Poles	Frazar and Co
19	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsells	Nanking	17	do	Chinese Government
19	Hartford	U.S. cov.	1800	Bilknap	Nagasaki	17	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
19	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2897	Simmons	Hankow	16	General	Frazar and Co
19	Duck	Br sch	140	Bison	Nagasaki	5	Conls	Jardine, Matheson and Co
19	Ameeon	Prus bag	280	Hay	Sydney	20	do	W. B. Adamson and Co
19	Sebastian Cabot	Br str	900	Steele	Hankow	3	Tens	Chinese Government
19	Ada	Br str	542	Jones	Hankow	16	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
19	Wyoming	U.S. cov.	1800	Carpenter	Nagasaki	16	do	P. & O. Co
19	Williamette	Chi str	176	McLeod	Woosung	16	do	Glover and Co
20	Vulcan	Pr str	135	Randall	Fuchau v. Ningpo	16	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
20	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Yokohama	16	do	Russell and Co
20	Genkai	Br str	603	Jones	Hongkong	16	do	Bozjan, Hübner and Co
20	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	15	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
20	Shanse	Am str	561	Alford	Tientsin	16	do	Russell and Co
20	Louisa	Dan bag	240	Hansen	Ningpo	18	Ballast	Turner and Co
20	Eliza	Spa bag	440	Autorio	Manila	23	Sugar	
20	Helen Nicholson	Br str	716	Halliday	London	1	General	
21	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	Put back			

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
June 15	Manilla	H. M. S.	.....	Ryan	Cruise		Jardine, Matheson and Co
15	Sir Lancelot	Br str	855	Robinson	London	Teas	Chinese Government
15	Plato	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise		P. & O. Co
15	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
16	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
16	Yung Hai An	Am str	417	Whiting	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
16	Shaffesbury	Br str	553	Alford	Chefoo, Tientsin, &c	Re-exports, etc.	Russell and Co
16	Pusi-Yama	Dan bag	200	Hareld	Hankow & Ports		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
16	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	John M. Nixon, Jr.
16	Vammyr	Prus sch	240	Neelke	Nagasaki	Ballast	
17	Argus	H. M. S.	.....	Rivington	Coast Ports		
17	Diana	Old bag	255	Toegel	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
17	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
18	Gossamer	Br str	731	Thompson	London	Teas	Blain, Tate and Co
18	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Augustine Heard and Co
18	Ajax	Br str	1519	Kidd	London & L'pool	Tea, etc.	Butterfield & Swire
18	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
19	Cornelia Mathilde	Dut bag	408	Wulf	Newchwang	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
19	Hirado	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
20	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
20	Australia	Hann bag	251	Maass	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Siemssen and Co
20	Maury	Hann bag	420	Harns	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Siemssen and Co
20	Lady Alice	Br bag	419	Strannack	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Glover and Co
20	Ta Lee	Br sch	342	Schmidt	Newchwang	Opium	Trautmann and Co
20	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
20	Derwade	H. I. M.	.....	Cobb	Nagasaki	do	Frazar and Co
20	John Banks	Br str	680	Cobb	Newchwang		Fobes and Co
21	Neptune	Br bag	533	Perkins	Manila		Birley, Worthington & Co
21	Whinell	Br str	831	Jones	London	Teas	Messageries Imperiales
21	Duplex	Fr str	871	Noel	Hongkong	Ten, &c.	T. Kroes and Co
21	Fei-long	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
21	Moynue	Am str	700	Johnson	Hankow & Ports		Turner and Co
21	Wilhelmina Frederika	Dut bag	360	Kosternians	Newchwang	Opium	

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
8 c	Agamemnon	Middleton	Br str	1672	May 17	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	London	2nd proximo
Tonkadoo	Anna	Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co			Laid up
5 s	Carthago	Mooney	Br str	580	May 9	Nagasaki	Order		
5 s	Confucius	Marsells	Chi str	255	June 19	Nanking	Chinese Government	Nagasaki	Chd. 21st inst
4 s	Enokawa	Dunn	Am str	69			Glover and Co		Laid up
7 s	Faust	Williams	Chi str	30	Mar 11		Chinese Government		
1 p	Fei-long	Chingjay	Chi str	160	Jan 24	Woosung	Chinese Government		
P & O M	Ganges	Hernard	Br str	742	June 20	Yokohama	P. & O. Co		
2 s	Genkai	James	Br str	603	June 20	Hongkong	Glover and Co	Newchwang	To-day
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co		Laid up
4 s	Heachew		Am str	30			T. J. Falls		
3 p	Keangsoo	Gregory	Br str	418	June 4	Hongkong	Order		To-day
7 s	Louisa		Chi str	1	July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
P & O M	Malacca	Tomlin	Br str	1237	June 15	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	Il'kong with Mails	23rd instant
O D	Marla	Newman	Br str	160	Apr 17	Put back	Stevenson and Co		
7 s	Phaeq	Hastin	Fr str	711	June 17	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales	Hankow & Ports	23rd instant
S S N W	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2307	June 19	Hankow	Russell and Co		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Frautmann and Co		Laid up
D W	Shanse	Friend	Am str	561	June 20	Tientsin	Russell and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Immediately
D J	Seelchen	Bisbee	Am str	551	June 20	Tientsin	Russell and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	To-day
D W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D J	Tu-Yung	Spencer	Br str	121	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
7 s	Vulcan	Randall	Br str	135	June 20	Fuchau v. Ningpo	Russell and Co		Early
7 s	Waratah	Oliver	Br str	250	June 8	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
7 s	Whinfoo Pan	George	Chi str	230	June 15		David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
7 s	Ying-tze-fei	Drage	Br str	315	June 17	Tientsin	Chinese Government		
1 c	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	June 19	Woosung	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	Chd. 21st inst

28 STEAMERS

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

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21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

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Gap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DISTINATION	REMARKS
1 s	Amazon	Hay	Prus barq	280 June 19	Sydney	Frazer and Co		
1 s	Anna Dorothen	Flannery	Br sh	719 May 30	Cardiff	A. R. Tibby and Co	Vancouver's Island	
1 s	Anglo Saxon	Davidson	Br sh	693 Apr 13	Sydney	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
2 s	Are en Ciel	Lappurthien	Fr barq	240 June 12	Nagasaki	Overweg and Co		
1 p	Culler-Out	Joss	Br sh	674 May 24	Shields	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	Cld. 21st inst
1 c	Carangah	Johnson	Br sh	831 June 13	Swatow	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	Cld. 21st inst
1 c	Carman	Argento	Spa barq	313 June 10	Hollo	Frautmann and Co		
1 p	Como	Drevar	Br sh	1070 June 13	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		Pt or Ch
2 p	Conanlyle	Morrison	Br sh	627 May 27	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
1 s	Duck	Huson	Br sch	110 June 19	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	26th instant
1 s	Eliza	Antonio	Br sh	674 May 21	Deal			
2 p	Elmatone	Tomlinson	Br sh	693 May 21	Manila	Borneo Company Limited	London	Immediately
1 s	Helen W. Abney	Freeman	Am barq	314 June 13	Swatow	Olyphant and Co	London	Cld. 21st inst
2 c	Hoang Ho	Carrington	Br sh	690 May 27	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	
3 c	Isles of the South	Davidson	Br sh	821 Apr 22	Fuchau	Butterfield & Swire	London	Early
1 c	Jubilee	Kerr	Br sh	760 June 8	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
3 c	Lauderdale	Moodie	Br sh	851 June 7	London v. S'pore	Borneo Company Limited	London	Immediately
1 c	Lennox Castle	Branton	Br sh	693 May 23	Fuchau	Gilman and Co		
8 p	Lonisa	Hansen	Dan barq	210 June 20	Ningpo	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
1 s	Maggie Leslie	Stephens	Br barq	472 June 13	Nagasaki	Bonriau, Hubner and Co		
7 s	Maiden Queen	Foster	Br sh	814 May 28	Nagasaki	Frazer and Co	London	Early
7 s	Mary Whitridge	Cutler	Am sh	837 May 28	New York	Gilman and Co	London	Early
O U L	Matador	Kimme	Bro sh	736 June 17	Sydney	Russell and Co		
U L	Norfolk	Heriot	Br sch	261 May 18	Hakodadi	Frazer and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
1 s	Norham	Henderson	Br barq	333 June 14	Hollo	Glover and Co		
3 c	Perth Denny	Adams	Br sh	997 May 23	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
9 c	Sebastian Cabot	Steele	Br sh	900 June 19	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
4 c	Silver Eagle	Curo	Br sh	902 May 31	Fuchau	Gilman and Co	London	Early
1 p	Sooloo	Edom	Br barq	472 June 15	Fuchau	Frazer and Co	Newchwang	To-day
D W	Sovereign of Ind	in Scott	Br sh	778 June 19	Sydney	Russell and Co	London	Early
7 c	Star of China	Hodge	Br sh	792 June 11	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
1 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171 June 18	Fuchau	Frazer and Co	London	Early
1 s	Water Lily	Towers	Br bg	218 Mar 25	Manila	Frazer and Co		
34 VESSELS								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TON-NAVE.	AGENTS.
Receiving Ships.					
3 s	Ariel	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Steford	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barq	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
Hulks.					
7 p	Bethel	Rev. Kaufmann	American barque	86	Church Trustees
6 c	Examine	Saugster	British barque	398	J. Marshall and Co
3 s	Federick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ai	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten		American barque	490	
O U L	Nagaphi	Gardner	British barque	615	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TON-NAVE.	AGENTS.
	Bunker Hill	Rayne	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fei Yuen	Kennedy,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Island Queen	Shaw	British steamer	160	P. H. Gamwell
	Sampson	Hyder,	British steamer	81	Mackenzie and Co
	Titan	Lobergo	British steamer	90	Smith, Kennedy and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec.	NAME.	No. of O. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
3 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hospital Ship
4 s	Algerine	.....	Donyilo	H. M. G. B.	3	80	50	June 9	Nagasaki
tonkadoo	Cocklefisher	.....	Kerr	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Feb 6	
6 p	Hardy	.....	Morico	H. M. G. B.	3	60	42	Jan 29	Ningpo
3 c	Rattler	.....	Swann	H. M. S.	17	200	175	Mar 4	Fuchau
4 p	Starling	.....	Dent	H. M. G. B.	3	.....	40	.....	Yokohama
2 c	Primrose	.....	Bochet	H. I. M. Corvette	12	400	206	May 31	Chefoo
4 s	Harford	.....	Bliskop	U. S. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	June 19	Nagasaki
6 s	Wachusett	.....	Shutfield	U. S. Corvette	10	.....	200	Apr 24	Fuchau
8 s	Wyoming	.....	Carpenter	U. S. Corvette	10	.....	.....	June 19	Nagasaki
2 s	Wineta	.....	Kuhn	H. P. M. Corvette	25	400	360	May 27	Chefoo

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary
The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootang side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.

- 1.—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's wharf.
- 2.—" S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
- 3.—" Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
- 4.—" Custom House to Danish Consulate.
- 5.—" Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section.

- 6.—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
- 7.—" Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
- 8.—" Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
- 9.—" Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark, Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—
S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootang Side, and O. L. Outside Limit.